

DAILY REPORT

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NEW ZEALAND, JAPAN TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH PRC

OW161658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Japan and New Zealand today agreed to strengthen their relations with China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The agreement was reached between Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his New Zealand counterpart Robert Muldoon here today. During the talks, Suzuki said that the political situation in China is stable and the country is pursuing a steadfast foreign policy. Therefore, cooperation with China in economic development should be continued.

Referring to the Kampuchean problem, Suzuki reaffirmed Japan's support for Democratic Kampuchea and its readiness to strive for the implementation of relevant UN resolutions. He also highly appraised the ASEAN countries for developing their economies by relying on their own efforts. Muldoon expressed appreciation for Japan's attitude. He also pledged continued support for the representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations.

The two prime ministers also discussed Japan's import of agricultural products from New Zealand. Muldoon arrived here yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG PAPER EXPORTS--The Urumqi No 1 paper manufacturing plant has signed export contracts with customers from Bangladesh, Pakistan and other countries and Hong Kong. During the first half of this year contracts for 710 dun of typewriter paper, bond paper and other kinds of paper in different colors were signed. The first batch of the contracted paper has been shipped. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 20 Mar 81 OW]

TU DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Romania, a Chinese trade union delegation led by Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left here by air this evening for Romania to attend a congress of the Romanian confederation. The delegation will also visit Algeria and Egypt upon invitation of the trade union organizations of the respective countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 24 Mar 81 OW]

MOBILE EXHIBITS--Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--A four-month mobile exhibition of printing machines manufactured by Gestetner International Ltd. of Britain starts today in Hangzhou. It will tour 17 Chinese cities including Shanghai, Beijing, Shenyang and Wuhan, according to the China Railway Foreign Service Corporation. On display are duplicating, offset printing and mimeograph machines. During the tour, British technicians give demonstrations and hold technical discussions with their Chinese counterparts. The exhibition was arranged by an agreement signed last November between the two corporations. Firms from Italy, the United States and Japan are now having discussions with the China Railway Foreign Service Corporation to arrange mobile exhibitions in China of commodities such as electronic equipment and vehicles. Arranging mobile exhibitions is one of the services offered by this corporation. Others include arranging railway related business, such as having materials supplied by foreign customers processed, assembly of supplied parts, coproduction and compensation trade. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 7 Apr 81 OW]

SWISS MARINE DIESEL AID--The Shanghai shipyard recently succeeded in completing a large-scale diesel engine, with technical aid from the Swiss (Sulsho) Company. A ceremony was held on 11 April to mark its operation. It was attended by the responsible persons from the Communications Ministry and the local relevant units and the Swiss, Polish and Yugoslav guests. The new engine will be installed on a 16,000-dun multi-purpose freighter built for the Sino-Polish Shipping Company. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HK161102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Report: "U.S. Foreign Policy Is Gradually Taking Shape"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since becoming President, Reagan has carried out a string of diplomatic activities in order to formulate his own foreign policy. Secretary of State Haig's visit to the Middle East and West Europe and Secretary of Defense Weinberger's West European trip represented important steps in this regard. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Crocker's visit to Africa was also prompted by the same aim.

REAGAN LISTENS TO HAIG'S AND WEINBERGER'S BRIEFINGS ON THEIR OVERSEAS TRIPS

Haig's most important task was to establish for the United States a strategy of "achieving a consensus of views" in the Middle East and the Gulf and Indian Ocean regions, and to discuss strategy against the Soviet Union with the West European allies--in coordination with Weinberger's visit to Western Europe.

When Haig and Weinberger returned to the country, President Reagan was still convalescing in the White House family quarters. But on 13 April, the President interviewed them and listened to their briefings on their trips abroad.

According to a 13 April TANJUG report from Cairo, Haig's Middle East visit confirmed that the United States had strengthened its military strategic forces in some countries along the Gulf and the Red Sea. This was because Egypt had agreed to let the United States use the Ra's Banas base. Saudi Arabia had also accepted U.S. help in modernizing the Yanbu' al-Bahr base which is across from Ra's Banas. Meanwhile, the United States would help Amman to rebuild a base in the Hormuz Straits. Once the United States obtains these bases, they will play an important role in building a Rapid Deployment Force to cope with Soviet expansion in this area.

According to an AP report, Haig also said that his Middle East trip was a success and "showed progress in more effectively coping with direct and indirect Soviet imperialist activities in this area."

However, in an interview with Egyptian reporters on 14 April, U.S. Ambassador Atherton in Cairo admitted that Haig still had many outstanding problems in promoting the achievement of peace in the Middle East. Especially with the Palestinian problem still unsolved, a final solution of the Middle East problem could not be achieved. A Cairo newspaper pointed out that if the United States was partial to Israel and refused to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, then lasting peace could not possibly be achieved in the Middle East.

As to the results achieved by Weinberger on his West European trip, the New York TIMES in a 13 April report said: The most important thing was that at a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in Bonn, he achieved a consensus with European allies on Reagan's guidelines for linking talks with the Soviet Union to Soviet actions in Poland and other areas. Assistant White House Press Secretary Speakes said that President Reagan felt unusually happy with the results achieved by Weinberger's trip--results such as "giving expression to the unity of allies in an effective form."

However, it was reported that Weinberger had still not been able to remove some areas of disagreement between the United States and certain West European countries on the problem of nuclear weapons in the European theater and the problem of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

SEEKING AN APPROPRIATE POLICY TOWARD AFRICA

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker set off on 9 April to visit nine central and southern African countries as well as South Africa. According to Western news agencies, the purpose of Crocker's mission was to formulate a new Africa policy.

Early last month, Reagan said something concerning Africa and touched off a storm. Because of this, he felt an urgent need to understand the situation, listen to the opinions of the African countries and prudently formulate policies.

At that time, he openly stated that the United States would not abandon South Africa, which is of utmost importance strategically and for its mineral resources. Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations also openly met with the Namibian puppets when a group of senior South African officials visited the United States for the first time in over a decade. Such partiality to the South African racist regime immediately produced uneasiness and drew opposition from the Organization of African Unity, the UN African bloc and major African countries.

In order to allay the resentment of the southern African countries, State Department Spokesman William Dyess found it necessary to urge these countries "not to make comments for the time being" until the United States has formulated its policy toward Africa. Discussing the Africa policy in the Senate, Alexander Haig made special reference to the sensitive issue of Namibian independence, saying that he "favors the establishment of an independent Namibia which is supported and accepted by the international community." He even promised that the misgivings of black Africa would "disappear" the moment the U.S. policy toward Africa "becomes clear." Apparently, there is a change in tone between Haig's remarks and what Reagan had said earlier.

Under such circumstances, Crocker's African mission cannot but draw people's attention. Before setting out for this mission, he had already revealed what he hoped to accomplish. Speaking at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting, he said: "We will strive to continue and strengthen U.S.-African ties." "Our political relations with Africa must be subordinated to our global and regional interests." Referring to the issue of South Africa, Crocker indirectly attacked Soviet infiltration and expansion in southern Africa. He said: "Africa is a component of the world's political arena." The U.S. policy toward Africa must "promote our interests and present an obstacle to our rivals." He also said: "The President has already asked whether or not we can abandon South Africa. I can only warn him that if we do that, the interests of the West and of the people of South Africa will be impaired."

Obviously the Reagan administration is eager to seek ways to deal with Soviet expansion in southern Africa. However, unless the pressing and acute problems of racist rule in South Africa and of Namibian independence are correctly handled, it will be impossible to improve relations with the African countries or to achieve the strategic goals vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. This is a grave task confronting Chester Crocker.

By 12 April, Crocker had already visited Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. After this, he will go on to visit Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana, Angola, Zaire and Nigeria. On his way to Africa, Crocker had stopped over in London and met diplomatic envoys of Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. These countries have been trying to resolve the issue of South Africa for years. According to reports, Crocker will fly to London for further consultations after he completes his Africa visit. By then the Western five will meet again in London to discuss the solution of the Namibian question.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. NAVAL FORCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

HK161442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "The United States Is Determined To Hang on in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] [begin summary of article] The Reagan administration has formulated a new naval strategy and decided to expand and turn its naval forces stationed in two oceans into forces stationed in three oceans. To strengthen its struggle against the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean, the United States is continuously expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean and is also seeking a permanent base there. [end summary]

The Reagan administration has formulated a new naval strategy. It has decided to expand and turn its naval forces stationed in two oceans (the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean) into the forces stationed in three oceans (the third ocean is the Indian Ocean) in order to cope with the situation in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman declared that this is "a major change in U.S. naval strategy."

The Indian Ocean covers a vast area and is rich in natural resources, thus having a very important strategic position. Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has created a serious threat to this region. General David Jones, chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: The Soviets' hanging on in Afghanistan poses a latent crisis, namely, "there will be no need for the Soviet Union to send a single soldier across the border of the West, and the industrialized world will go down on its knees in surrender." Therefore, the United States "must deploy a large part of its military forces to southwest Asia."

However, this region is situated "at the end of the sea and air routes." Once there is a crisis in the region, U.S. military forces will have to spend quite a long time on the journey to the region. It will be a 7,000-mile air route or a 12,000-mile sea route. For this reason, the United States has been continuously expanding its military presence and seeking a permanent base in this region ever since Carter was in office. In March 1980, the United States established its Rapid Deployment Force headquarters and planned that this Rapid Deployment Force should be 200,000 strong. Since the Reagan administration has assumed the reins of government, the United States has adopted a series of measures. The Reagan administration has planned to spend \$2 billion on improving military installations in this region.

As a part of its general strategy concerning its naval forces and the mobile force, the United States has begun to implement a 5-year plan to realize the modernization of its Diego Garcia military base in the Indian Ocean. It plans to spend \$230 million on building an aircraft parking area, extending the runway of the airport there and dredging the deep-water port there in order to enable the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to have a land logistics base in the Indian Ocean. The United States also plans to improve several countries' airports and ports, build oil storage tanks and naval depots, provide assembly areas for emergency deployment of ground forces and build advanced communications installations in order to change the strategic situation in this region.

The United States plans to permanently station at least two aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean. At the same time, to maintain a relatively stable situation in this region and to prevent the Soviet Union from taking advantage of the weak points in U.S. defense, the United States has actively supported the patching up and mediating of quarrels and disputes among countries in this region; improved its relations with countries there; strengthened its economic and military aid for area countries; closely cooperated with the countries and strengthened individual nations' self-defense capacity and the region's collective capacity to defend itself. The United States has decided to offer its long-range air defense radar, cannons and communications equipment to Somalia; it plans to sell four early-warning aircraft to Saudi Arabia. During the 1982 fiscal year, it will offer nearly \$2 billion in economic and military aid to Egypt. It will also spend an additional \$100 million on improving ports and airport installations in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Diego Garcia Island.

In the face of the aggressive Soviet offensive, the United States has asked its allies to increase their defense expenditures and to take on more defense tasks in their regions so as to enable the United States to have the power to primarily carry out military commitments in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Its Western allies have agreed to work in coordination with it. In addition to offering more political and economic support to the Gulf countries, Britain, France and Australia have at different times sent their small fleets to strengthen their cruising activity in the Indian Ocean. ANZUS has also decided to expand the range of its military activities in the Indian Ocean in order to contend with the Soviet military expansion.

Since the withdrawal of the British military forces from east of the Suez Canal in the late 1960's, the United States and the Soviet Union have regarded this region as no-man's-land pending carving out spheres of influence and have strengthened their contention in this region. Since early 1972, U.S. aircraft carriers and task forces have entered the Indian Ocean and have been stationed there for 2 months during each visit. After the end of 1978, the United States changed its practice of irregularly sending a task force to the Indian Ocean and began having permanent naval forces in the region.

In 1980, due to the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean was tense and the United States promptly transferred its naval ships in the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean to form a fleet for the Indian Ocean. Since then, the United States has always maintained two aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean. At the height of tension, the U.S. naval force stationed in the Indian Ocean included 4 aircraft carriers and 40 other naval ships. This development shows that with the strengthening of the Soviet aggressive expansion in the Mediterranean in the West and the Indochina peninsula in the East and with the increasingly acute contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean, many countries and peoples in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean have to worry about this situation. They are against the superpowers' activities in turning the Indian Ocean into an arena of rivalry. They demand that the great nations withdraw all military installations and personnel from this region in order to turn the Indian Ocean into a peaceful ocean at an early date.

U.S. WATCHING SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS IN CARIBBEAN

OW170424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Washington--The U.S. State Department expressed concern yesterday over the four Soviet naval vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea near Cuba. State Department spokesman Dean Fisher said that one "Kara" class Soviet missile cruiser and two "Krivak" class destroyers and an oil tanker entered the Caribbean Sea on 12 April. TASS reported that these Soviet naval vessels would remain in the Caribbean for 10 days.

Fisher said: "Any Soviet effort to expand its influence in this hemisphere, especially in the Caribbean Sea, would further aggravate tension." He said: The United States is watching these vessels closely to "ensure that our security and the security of neighboring countries in this hemisphere are not being menaced."

It is reported that the U.S. Navy has dispatched a destroyer to keep these Soviet naval vessels under surveillance.

BRIEFS

U.S. PROFESSOR'S VISIT--Dr (Bai-man-li), professor of Columbia University, is currently visiting in China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. Recently the professor gave talks at the Central Broadcasting Administration and the Beijing Broadcasting Institute about the impact of television on the education of children in the United States. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 Apr 81 OW]

NEW YORK HARP ENSEMBLE--Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 music-lovers in the Chinese capital tonight experienced their first harp concert as the visiting New York Harp Ensemble premiered its China tour. Celebrated harpist Aristid von Wurtzler, the founder and art director of the ensemble, joined three women harpists, Barbara Pniewska, Eva Jaslar and Sylvia Kowalczuk. The four showed their virtuosity in harp playing as they brought one of the world's oldest instruments blossoming into radiant splendor. The audience responded with warm applause for the beautiful harmonious effect from the harp when played in solo and quartet, which is usually only played in an orchestra here. The New York ensemble arrived here on 10 April for performances and lectures in Beijing and Shanghai at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 12 Apr 81 OW]

U.S. CHILDREN'S PAINTING EXHIBITION--Shanghai, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--A month-long exhibition of 51 paintings of San Francisco by children between the ages of 8 and 17 in the Shanghai children's palaces is nearing its end. The paintings, done by San Franciscan children, include water colors, drawings, sketches, paper cuts and graphic arts. Since Shanghai and San Francisco became sister cities in 1980, the children of the two have been exchanging paintings as gifts. Currently, reciprocal exhibition of 51 Shanghai paintings is on display in San Francisco. The display is sponsored by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Shanghai Bureau of Education. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 13 Apr 81 OW]

MOSCOW INCREASES PENETRATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW170816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has stepped up its own military infiltration in Kampuchea and Laos by supporting the Vietnamese authorities to carry on their aggression and expansion.

Military sources in Thailand disclosed that since last July large numbers of Soviet military personnel have arrived in Kampuchea to train troops there in the use of sophisticated arms. The Japanese paper, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, reported on March 27 that by last March the number of Soviet military and civilian advisers in Kampuchea had reached 500, an increase of 250 percent in one year. These include 300 technicians engaged in the construction of the port of Kompong Som. The completion of a drydock there, the paper said, made it possible for Soviet warships to have another base in the waters of Southeast Asia in addition to Vietnam's Danang base.

An article in March 20 issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that Soviet engineers are building a military communication project in a place south of Battambang Province and Soviet AN-12 planes manned by Soviet pilots are rushing military supplies to Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap and Battambang.

The Soviet Navy is making more frequent use of Kompong Som port. At the end of last October, Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" visited the port and for some time plied in the Gulf of Siam close to Thai territorial waters. Last December, a Soviet missile destroyer and a reconnaissance vessel called at Kompong Som port after a cruise in the Gulf of Siam.

Thai military sources revealed on April 16 that under an agreement signed recently with the Lao Government, Moscow will send military advisers to the Luang Nam Tha area and to Lao artillery regiments. This is in addition to the Soviet advisers assigned to the Lao Air Force earlier. A recent article in the Washington POST called attention to the fact that the Soviet Union is turning Laos into an outpost from where to harass China. Soviets can be seen everywhere in Laos and the number of Soviet officials and their families probably reached 1,200.

Growing Soviet influence in Kampuchea and Laos, especially its use of Kampuchean port of Kompong Som, have given rise to deep concern in ASEAN countries.

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEAVES GUANGZHOU FOR KUNMING

OW161905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A goodwill delegation from Fukuoka, Japan, led by Mayor Kazuma Shindo, left Guangzhou by air today for a visit to Kunming. The delegation arrived in Guangzhou April 13 to attend activities marking the second anniversary of the establishment of friendship bonds between Guangzhou and Fukuoka, and the opening of a recreational ground for young people where some of the equipment was presented as a gift from Fukuoka.

The Japanese visitors met here April 13 with Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the Guangzhou committee of the Communist Party of China. Yang Shangkun made a special trip to Guangzhou from Beijing for the occasion.

At a gathering celebrating the two occasions, Mayor Kazuma Shindo said that since the establishment of sister city relations between Guangzhou and Fukuoka, both sides have expanded their exchanges in the areas of economy, technology, culture and sports. He said he wished that both sides would work hard for an even finer future between the two countries.

The Japanese visitors also went to Zhongshan County to visit the residence of famous Chinese statesman Sun Yat-sen and an exhibition in his honor.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG MEETS SIHANOUK 15 APR

OW161011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song and his wife yesterday met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife who called to congratulate the president on his 69th birthday with a basket of flowers and some other gifts. President Kim Il-song gave a dinner in honour of Samdech Sihanouk and his wife after the meeting. Present on both occasions were Korean party and government leaders Kim Il, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and O Paek-yong, and the visiting chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Han Tok-su.

BRIEFS

LOYANG, OKAYAMA SISTER CITIES--Tokyo, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--China's famous ancient city Loyang and Japan's Okayama, a city with a long cultural tradition, today became sister cities. Mayor Ren Puen of Loyang and Mayor of Okayama Hirao Kazaki signed an agreement which says, "In order to promote friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people, we take as a starting point the establishment of sister cities to facilitate exchanges and cooperation between the two cities in the fields of economy, culture, and education and to deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the citizens of the two cities." After the ceremony, the two mayors presented to each other silk banners as symbols of eternal friendship. The Chinese national flag was hoisted at the hall of the Okayama municipal building. Both Loyang and Okayama have ancient traditional culture, and both are developing industrial cities. Moreover, the two cities have a long history of friendly exchanges dating from ancient times. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 6 Apr 81 OW]

JAPANESE DRAMA IN BEIJING--Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Eleven young Japanese actors earned the accolades of a 1,200-member audience tonight with their performance of the popular Japanese fairy tale "Oh, Bunna, Come Down From the Tree." Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, attended the performance and met the leader of the drama company, Koreya Senda. The company will give another performance tomorrow especially for the young in the Chinese capital. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 11 Apr 81 OW]

XINHUA VIEWS PROSPECTS IN KAMPUCHEA'S STRUGGLE

OW161534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Apr 81

["Brightening Prospects for Anti-Vietnamese Resistance in Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces have managed to pull through two years of tough battles for survival and their guerrilla war against the Vietnamese invaders during the dry season between November, 1980 and April, 1981, has brought about changes in favor of the resistance.

The Kampuchean Army and guerrillas have not only consolidated and expanded their bases by assaults and captures of many Vietnamese strongholds on the old battlefields in Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong, but also established new bases for fighting the Vietnamese by opening up new battlefields in Preah Vihear and Siem Reap and other places. Now, as the operations of the National Army and guerrillas have spread to most parts of the country, many of their bases are linked together and the major battlefields are beginning to extend from border regions into the interior. Their present fighting capacity, having been raised steadily in battle, enables them to capture isolated Vietnamese strongholds guarded by a platoon or a company [as received], annihilate whole companies of Vietnamese troops that are on the move, and sometimes even attack clusters of enemy strongholds under the command of regimental headquarters with heavy forces.

Although at present the Vietnamese invaders are still greatly superior in quantity and equipment, their conditions in the battlefields are becoming more and more disadvantageous because they have to defend their strongholds and lines with large numbers of troops. Moreover, the increasing casualties, low morale and frequent defections, mutinies and factional fights have added to their difficulties in keeping up a sufficient supply of manpower and supplies.

With the development of the situation in the anti-Vietnamese struggle, a new trend of united struggle against Vietnam has emerged among various patriotic offices in Kampuchea. To further promote the anti-Vietnamese struggle, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has openly made self-criticism as regards its past mistakes and formulated new policies and guidelines for its proposed united struggle of all the patriotic forces against Vietnam. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea has held discussions with the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer people under Son Sann on united struggle against Vietnam. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has also expressed the wish to return to the political arena in order to lead a united anti-Vietnamese front and a national coalition government. He also exchanged views with Democratic Kampuchean Premier Khieu Samphan on the implementation of united struggle against Vietnam and on realization of national unity. These developments have won appreciation and support from the Kampuchean people and many countries of the world.

The 35th UN General Assembly has once again passed a resolution with a majority of votes in favor of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate rights in the UN and demanding the immediate pull-out of Vietnamese troops. Similar resolutions have also been passed at the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries held in New Delhi in March and at the 37th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The Vietnamese Government's disregard of the UN resolutions and its refusal to withdraw from Kampuchea have aroused strong denunciations from the ASEAN states and many other countries which have strongly demanded an international conference on Kampuchea in order to set a date for Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people have gone through the most difficult period in their anti-Vietnamese struggle and are now advancing steadily. The road that the Kampuchean people have traversed testified to the fact that Kampuchea will not yield to exterior armed aggression and military occupation.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY NOTED

Leaders' Greetings

BK170/27 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] On 16 April Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, sent a message to the state leaders of Democratic Kampuchea greeting them on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. The message reads in full as follows:

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to His Excellency Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee:

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's National Day, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the fraternal Kampuchean people.

For the past 2 years and more, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, [PDFGNUMK], the Kampuchean people and their patriotic army, unafraid of brutal forces, have been waging a persistent and courageous struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in the most trying conditions and have dealt stinging blows to the aggressors. The Kampuchean people and army, imbued with a seething fighting spirit, are daily enhancing their combat strength.

The zones of guerrilla activities have expanded. The PDFGNUMK political program has been implemented and has penetrated the hearts of the people. All patriotic Kampuchean forces have taken new steps on the road of coalition against the Vietnamese aggressors. The just struggle of the Kampuchean people is daily enjoying the sympathy and support of people throughout the world. The general situation has become more favorable to the Kampuchean people and more unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Chinese people wholeheartedly hail the new victories achieved by the Kampuchean people. The Chinese Government and people firmly believe that so long as all patriotic Kampuchean forces are united under the anti-Vietnamese banner, firmly uphold the spirit of struggle and enjoy the support of the people of all strata the world over, they will surely be able to accelerate the just struggle in opposing Vietnamese aggression in order to safeguard and advance their national independence and will certainly win final victory.

[Dated] Beijing, 16 April 1981

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council

Beijing Film Reception

OW161638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A film reception was held here this afternoon in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the National Day of Democratic Kampuchea. Sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Kampuchea Friendship Association, the film reception were attended by Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China and Kampuchean students studying in Beijing.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, presided over the film reception. Also attending were leading members of Chinese departments concerned, including Han Nianlong, Wu Xueqian, Xu Xin and Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. A Chinese feature film "Mayor Chen Yi" was shown at the reception.

THAI GENERAL COMMENTS ON SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW161550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have sent additional troops to Kampuchea on the border of Thailand, among which 3,000 to 4,000 were to bolster the badly shattered units of the Vietnamese occupation forces. This was disclosed by Lieutenant General Som Khataphan, director general of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, at a press conference at the Supreme Command here this morning. Meanwhile General Som said, the Vietnamese Air Force is conducting joint training exercises with Vietnamese ground troops to prepare for new tactical offensives against the forces of Democratic Kampuchea. Shells fired by Vietnamese forces repeatedly fell on Thai territory in the past month, General Som said. What is more serious is a raid by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops on the Thai Marine Corps in Trat Province on April 14. The raid was firmly repulsed, he said.

General Som said that though the situation along the Thai-Lao border remains quiet, the Thai military authorities have got information about a Soviet-Lao military accord to send Soviet military tactical advisers to the Lao artillery regiment in Luang Nam Tha region. This is a fresh military action taken by the Soviet Union, General Som said.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS THAI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Chen Muhua met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with a women's delegation from Thailand. The delegation is led by Khunying Chandhanee Santaputra, president of the National Council of Women of Thailand. She is in charge of family planning in Thailand. Chen Muhua briefed the Thai guests on China's work on family planning and maternity and child care. Present at the meeting were Lin Liyun, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Mrs Koson Sinthuanon, wife of the Thai ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA--An education delegation left Nanjing, Jiangsu, on 30 March for Victoria, Australia. The delegation is led by (Zhang Hui), deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial Education Department, as the leader, with (Zheng Kang), deputy director of the provincial education and public health office, as the adviser. The main purpose of the visit is to learn the educational system of the state of Victoria and to enhance friendly contacts between Jiangsu Province and that state. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]

AUSTRALIAN BOOKS--Canberra, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--A major gift of books for China from the Australia-China Council will leave Melbourne next week on board the Chinese cargo ship Xiaoshikou. The gift totals approximately 2,300 books which have been purchased on behalf of the council by the Australian National Book Council from many publishing houses throughout Australia over the last 18 months. They will go to the Beijing National Library and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, providing basic research facilities for Chinese scholars to study Australian history, geography, literature, politics and journalism. A presentation of books to the master of the Xiaoshikou for the ship's library was held at 16 Victoric Dock yesterday on the occasion of the gift's dispatch. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS MAYOR OF MUNICH

OW161353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Gu Mu today met with Erich Kiesl, mayor of Munich, West Germany, and his party. They had a talk on friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common interest. Qin Zhongfang, deputy director of the state administration of urban construction, attended the meeting. The West German guests arrived here on April 13 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the state administration of urban construction.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHWEST PRC

OW161852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Kunming, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Austria-China Friendship Association led by Fred Sinowatz, vice chancellor and minister of education and arts, arrived in Kunming today after a visit to Xishuangbanna where a number of minority nationalities live. This evening the visitors met with Liu Minghui, governor of Yunnan Province, and attended a dinner hosted by him. The Austrians arrived in Xishuangbanna from Guangzhou April 13, the first day of the Dai people's traditional water splashing festival. In a Dai nationality village, the visitors and the villagers sprinkled water on each other to show their best wishes. All participated in folk dance and attended a dance drama performance, "Peacock Princess," which is based on a legend of the Dai people.

Dr Sinowatz said at the end of the visit that this was the first time that he and his colleagues went among Chinese peasants. He said they were glad to see that in Xishuangbanna various nationalities live amicably together while each retains its own language and customs. China has correctly answered the nationality question. This is something worth learning, he said.

BRIEFS

GREEK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Mr Spyridon Mormoris, charge d'affairs of the Embassy of Greece, and Mrs Mormoris gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the Hellenic Republic. Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 25 Mar 81 OW]

UK WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Lei Jieqiong, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this evening with a delegation from the National Women's Association of Great Britain. The delegation is led by Ruth Winston-Fox, chairman of the association. The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by Lei Jieqiong, who is also a professor at Beijing University, in honor of the British guests. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 1 Apr 81 OW]

FORMER PORTUGUESE ENVOY--Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial talk with Armando Martins Janeira, former Portuguese ambassador to Britain, and his wife here today. Invited by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Mr and Mrs Janeira arrived here yesterday. Mr Janeira had also acted as ambassador of Portugal to Japan and to Italy, and is now professor of a university. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 3 Apr 81 OW]

ASSESSMENT OF MEETING OF AFRICAN LEADERS IN ANGOLA

OW170140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--"Leaders of the frontline states reaffirmed their total support for SWAPO, and appealed to the international community to redouble their efforts in rendering effective assistance to this sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in order that they may prosecute more effectively the struggle in all fronts for the independence of their country." This was stated in a communique of the frontline state summit meeting held in Luanda, Angola, yesterday.

According to the communique broadcast by Radio Angola today, the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and the representative of Zimbabwe who met in Luanda, had reviewed the current situation in southern Africa since their last summit meeting in Lusaka on February 17. "They viewed with deep concern the increased acts of aggression by South Africa against the frontline states as well as threats aimed at destabilizing and undermining their governments, the continued refusal of the South African regime to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, and the intensification of repressive measures taken by the illegal regime in Namibia and the creation of new faits accomplis with the aim of giving a semblance of legitimacy to its puppets." The communique noted, "The summit reaffirmed their support for the UN plan as provided for under Security Council Resolution 435" and "stressed the responsibility of the Western five to ensure the implementation of the UN plan of which they are the authors." It said, "They expressed their particular concern at attempts aimed at the destabilization of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. To that effect, they affirmed their unqualified support for and solidarity with the government and people of Angola led by the Workers Party. They solemnly called for the scrupulous respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola."

"The summit condemned the intention of the United States to strengthen its relations with South Africa at a time when the apartheid regime has not only embarked on systematic acts of aggression against independent African states, but has also resorted to the training and equipping of traitor groups from the frontline states with a view to destabilizing their legitimate government and ultimately therefore undermining the freedom of African Continent," the communique said.

Observers here noted that the frontline state summit took place in Luanda only two days prior to the arrival in the Angolan capital of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker in his ten-African-nation tour. They believed that the leaders of the frontline states would coordinate their position on the question of Namibia and that of southern Africa in general.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO GUINEA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW161626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Conakry, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--China's new Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao presented his credentials to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure this afternoon. They had a friendly talk after the ceremony. Present on the occasion were Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui and some Cabinet ministers. The Chinese ambassador arrived here on April 9.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS MADAGASCAR VISIT

OW110748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by its Vice-President Luo Shigao left here for home this afternoon after a ten-day visit to Madagascar. During its stay here, the delegation had meetings with leading members of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and the National Front for the Defense of Revolution. Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday, during which both hosts and guests expressed the determination to develop and strengthen cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH SOMALI TU DELEGATION

Bo Yibo Meets Group

OW151328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Bo Yibo, vice premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation with a Somali trade union delegation led by Abdullah Mohamed Mire, chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions here this afternoon. Present at the meeting were Qi Ping, member of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China.

Ni Zhifu Greet Counterpart

OW161624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a cordial talk here today with the Somali trade union delegation. The delegation is led by Abdullah Mohamed Mire, chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions.

SUDAN SCORES SRV INVASION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW151856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak reiterated Sudan's condemnation of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea during his talks with the visiting Kampuchean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary here yesterday. Mubarak also expressed support to the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY reported.

Ieng Sary, who came here on Monday, held talks with a number of Sudanese senior officials yesterday on the situation in Kampuchea and Indochina.

Sudanese House Speaker Rashid at-Tahir Bakr told Ieng Sary that Sudan's attitude towards the Kampuchean problem conforms with the UN General Assembly resolutions issued in October, 1980 which stipulates the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under the supervision of the UN with a view to allowing the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination.

At a press conference held here yesterday, Ieng Sary said that his meetings with Sudanese officials were fruitful and that the viewpoints of both sides were identical. The Vietnamese had refused to accept the idea of an international conference on the Kampuchean problem, thus confirming their rejection of all peaceful solutions to the matter, he said. Ieng Sary left here for Geneva today.

JI PENGFEI MEETS YOUTH DELEGATION FROM TOGO

OW131222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here today with a delegation from the youth organization of the Togolese People's Assembly led by its Secretary for Foreign Liaison Cheaka Abdou Toure.

Present were Han Ying, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Bloua Yao Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here on April 9 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee. Han Ying hosted a banquet in honor of the Togolese guests.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN DJIBOUTI--Beijing, 30 MAR (XINHUA)--Medical services to be offered by the first Chinese medical team in Djibouti were officially inaugurated at a ceremony yesterday. Djibouti Minister of Public Health Mohamed Ahmed Issa and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim to Djibouti Huang Guocai attended and spoke at the ceremony. The Chinese medical team arrived in Djibouti on February 22 in accordance with a bilateral agreement signed last July. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 30 Mar 81 OW]

BURUNDI GOODWILL DELEGATION--Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--A delegation from Burundi, led by Habonimana Balthazar, governor of Bugumbura Province, left here by plane for home today. The delegation arrived here on March 22 as the guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. During their stay in China, the visitors toured Beijing, Shanghai and Kunming. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 3 Apr 81 OW]

SENGALESE NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Pascal-Antoine Sane, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to China, and Mrs Sane gave a national day reception here today. Among the guests were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 4 Apr 81 OW]

CONGOLESE AGRONOMISTS--Brazzaville, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--A new rice species which is drought-resistant and less vulnerable to pests has proved to be cultivable in Congolese climate conditions. The new species, named "Congo No 1", was the work of Chinese and Congolese agronomists who made joint experiments in Kombe, a suburb of Brazzaville. Many Congolese peasants who used it got better harvests compared with those species widely adopted in the country. The Congolese Government is satisfied with the result of this experiment. A discussion on agriculture was officially held in Kombe. A hundred agricultural cadres from Pool region, including heads of its districts, participated in the discussion. The experience in planting "Congo No 1" was introduced. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

KUWAITI ARTIST'S EXHIBITION--Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--An exhibition of 29 oil paintings by Kuwaiti painter Khalifa Qattan opened at the China art gallery here this afternoon. The show, the first of its kind since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kuwait, is scheduled to run 2 weeks. Born in 1934, Qattan has been painting for nearly 20 years. He has been shown in 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Beijing exhibition depicts the life and landscape of modern Kuwait. Wang Lanxi, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition, which is sponsored by the Exhibition Corporation of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 13 Apr 81 OW]

NEW MONTHLY SPOTLIGHTS ZHONGNANHAI INNER WORKINGS

OW162222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 16 Apr 81

["Text" of article in premiere issue of LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] monthly by XINHUA reporters Feng Jian and Zeng Jianhui under the special column "Zhongnanhai Events": "Springtime at Zhongnanhai"--to be published on 20 April]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The "nine nine" [jiu jiu 0046 0046] winter season is over and again spring begins at Zhongnanhai.

Caressed by the soft and tender winds of March, the numerous bowing willow twigs gently dance around the Zhongnanhai Lake. Probably, "ducks are the first to know that the river water is getting warm to herald the spring." Carefree ducks are happily chasing each other on the transparently blue lake or leisurely swimming toward the shore, leaving behind them layers of ripples.

Poet He Zhizhang of the Tang Dynasty had a poem "Willow," which reads: "Jasper pieces pile up like a tree. Hanging from it are a myriad of green silky strips. Who has planted such narrow leaves on it? The winds of February may be the scissors."

He Zhizhang hailed from Yongxing of Yuezhou which today is Xiaozhan County of Zhejiang Province. In areas south of the Chang Jiang River, spring arrives as early as February when green willows and red peach flowers are seen everywhere. In Beijing, it comes a little later. However, around the vernal equinox, the Zhongnanhai area is full of life: tender yellow leaves budding on willow trees, green pine and cypress trees, tall and straight white poplars with all those tassels and crabapple trees with young sprouts--all heralding the spring.

On days when Zhongnanhai is open for public visits, the area is full of cheer and joy. People keep streaming in and out of "Chairman Mao's former abode" or, in groups of three or five, stroll around the lake. Young men and women row boats on the jade waves of the lake, and the lake echoes their laughter and merry noises.

Holidayless Secretariat of the Party Central Committee

The spring breeze is sweeping over Zhongnanhai's lake, trees, meadows and pavilions. Spring is omnipresent.

After stepping into the various office rooms of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, we feel the youthful vigor and exuberant vitality in these offices more than we feel the spring outside their windows.

It is a blue brick flat. Its long corridors are awesome and solemn. People who work for the leading comrades frequently walk from one office to another, walking so gently that their steps cannot be heard. This means either a meeting is in session, some policy decisions are being made, some documents are being reviewed, some talks are going on....

"There are no holidays nor off days on the calendars of the central leading comrades." Personnel at work told us the following things:

On "May 1st" 1980 International Labor Day, leading comrades of the Secretariat invited a number of comrades involved in literary and art work to a discussion forum. On October 1st Nation Day, they visited Yanqing, Miyun and other counties in Beijing suburbs. On New Year's Day 1981, leading comrades of the Secretariat invited people from various circles to a tea party. On the early morning of the Spring Festival, leading comrades of the Secretariat, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council gathered at Zhongnanhai and in groups took minibuses to factories, rural villages, commercial stores, army units and other grassroots units to extend new year greetings to the people and to solicit their views.

On the same day the Secretariat also invited over 200 middle and primary schoolteachers and child education workers to a forum at the Huairan Hall to jointly discuss major issues on educating young people. Because of his deep concern for the growth of the next generation, Comrade Chen Yun at the advanced age of 77 arrived at the meeting 15 minutes ahead of schedule after hearing that the forum would discuss work concerning young people.

On the eve of the 1981 Spring Festival, the Secretariat invited the principal leading comrades of a provincial party committee to Zhongnanhai to discuss matters concerning provincial work. On the afternoon of 31 January, the Secretariat heard a report by the provincial party committee and discussed with comrades on the committee how to further unite the large numbers of cadres and how to work with one heart for the four modernizations. The following day was Sunday. Discussion continued in the morning, and the drafting of a summary of minutes started in the afternoon. Discussions on the summary took up the whole afternoon of the third day. At 2100 that evening, the proofs of the summary were printed. Without wasting a single moment, leading comrades of the Secretariat discussed and finalized the summary before midnight and had it printed in document form at 0100 early on the fourth day. Comrades of the provincial party committee flew back to their province, taking with them the summary for circulation and implementation.

The decision on the establishment of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee was made at the historically significant 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in the spring of 1980 following numerous preliminary consultations among several Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau and discussion by the Political Bureau. As an organ for day-to-day work under the leadership of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, the Secretariat is responsible for handling the large amount of important work of the party Central Committee. The establishment of the Secretariat is an important measure in improving and strengthening party leadership and a farsighted strategic policy decision.

As early as before the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and other party leaders of the older generation had been making plans and had done a great deal of work toward establishing the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

At the first plenary session of the meeting held on 24 February 1980, Comrade Ye Jianying said: "The establishment of the party central Secretariat is not only of important significance at home but of very great impact internationally. It tells the world that the CCP has successors." "The Secretariat plays the first-line role, and the central Standing Committee and Political Bureau play the second-line role. In addition to helping resolve the question of successors, this has many other advantages: 1. It enables comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee to concentrate their energy on considering and resolving more effectively important issues of domestic and foreign affairs, and it helps gain more initiative and farsightedness for the work of the Central Committee. 2. It provides comrades at the central level with more time and greater opportunities to have contact with the localities.

Comrade Ye Jianying said emotionally: "I believe that comrades of the Secretariat can surely successfully accomplish the great tasks entrusted to them by the party and the people and surpass their predecessors as indigo blue is bluer than the plant from which it comes and as each wave of the Changjiang River is higher than the one before it. I also believe they will successfully carry on our communist cause from generation to generation until final victory!"

Since its establishment, the Secretariat has worked in accordance with the requirements set by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee and according to the wishes of the leaders of the older generation.

The Secretariat set up the system of holding its regular meeting twice a week and has enforced collective leadership, conducted official business collectively and enforced division of labor with individual responsibility. Concerning major issues, members of the Secretariat will discuss them collectively and then present them to the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee for final decision.

Comrades who attended the meetings of the Secretariat as observers said: In every meeting, democracy was developed and centralism upheld. People spoke without any inhibitions and fully aired their views. No meeting was held where one person alone had the floor. Such a lively meeting style has truly reflected our party's democratic life and restored the party's traditions.

The excitement of these comrades shown by their words and gestures while talking about this sent us a strong warm current.

Days and Nights Spent in Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order

As a result of the 10-year turmoil and the errors and shortcomings of our work in the period following the smashing of the gang of four, the party faces a mountain of problems: How to firmly shift the emphasis of the work of the party and state to socialist modernizations; how to proceed from our country's reality and bring our national economy to the path along which it can develop proportionally, steadily, step by step and within its means; how to arouse the initiatives of our country's 800 million peasants to develop our agriculture in light of local conditions; how to establish in our country a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy and a complete legal system; how to vigorously develop education, science and culture and build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization while developing material production; and so on and so forth. It is truly a situation in which all neglected tasks await taking up and every sector needs reconstruction. In the year since its establishment, the Secretariat has held almost 100 regular meetings, drawn up a series of documents and handled a great many of the major events of the party and state. The production of each document and the decision of every major event are the results of careful thinking, penetrating investigations, repeated study, discussion and painstaking and arduous efforts.

In doing everything, it is necessary to proceed from the actual situation of our country. We have a population of nearly 1 billion people, of which some 800 million live in rural areas. Rural areas thus are a major question requiring our attention. How to arouse the initiative of the vast numbers of rural cadres and masses to develop agricultural production is a question of vital strategic significance to the development of the whole national economy and to the consolidation of stability and unity.

To solve this question, leading comrades of the Secretariat and the State Council have, on numerous occasions, visited the production team offices and peasant families to conduct investigations and also asked comrades from various localities to come to Beijing for consultations. They have spent one sleepless night after another in order to clearly understand a question or to work out a policy. Following the two documents on agriculture drawn up by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a document on further strengthening and improving the system of responsibility in agricultural production has been issued, a decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on protecting forests and developing forestry published, and a summary of the Secretariat's meeting on developing a diversified economy according to local conditions distributed to various localities. These documents have moistened the earth of China like timely rains and pushed the agricultural ship to sail forward like favorable winds. The "leftist" shackle has been broken, and everywhere in the countryside there is a spring breeze instead of ice and snow. Good news has poured into Zhongnanhai. In only 1 or 2 years, a drastic change has taken place in northwest Shandong, which was poor and backward for some 20 long years.

Soybeans and grain have filled granaries in areas where the lands are irrigated by water from the Huanghe. Peasants on the bank of the Cao Lake called the year 1980 a "rich year." Herdsmen on the grasslands once again play their musical instruments with joy. In some areas hit by flooding or drought, the peasants have displayed their heroic "power to change nature" in the face of the disaster. As the peasants say, the system of responsibility in production has eliminated "disorderly work," and work is now done in a way suited to specific local conditions instead of "the same way for all localities." The party policy is good and Zhongnanhai knows our desires, they added.

After talking about the rural areas, let us look at the situation in the whole country. In the words of Comrade Chen Yun, the economic situation in our country today is excellent, a situation rare since the founding of our country. According to a decision made at the working conference of the party Central Committee last December, the Secretariat is concentrating its efforts on further readjustment of the national economy. The party Central Committee is clearly aware that on the one hand the economic situation is excellent, and on the other hand there are potential dangers, the main problem being the financial deficit. The Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is thus determined to achieve an overall balance between revenues and expenditures and to do away with financial deficits in the main. To do this, it is necessary to readjust the national economy to a considerable extent. The primary task is to reduce capital construction investment, to rearrange projects under construction and to take steps to stop some projects and practice economy where necessary. At the same time, great efforts should be made to reduce administrative expenses. As for agriculture, light industry, the production of people's daily necessities, energy industry, transportation, and undertakings of science, education, public health and culture, continued efforts should be made to develop them. This sober, healthy readjustment will put us on a sound footing for making a still better advance.

Go to the Forefront To Solve Problems

During the past year since its establishment, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee has solved, in a planned way, questions on work in a number of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The first question solved was the one concerning Xizang Autonomous Region.

On 14 and 15 March 1980, only a dozen days after its establishment, the Secretariat invited the responsible comrades of Xizang Autonomous Region who were then in Beijing to a forum to discuss work in that region. The party Central Committee was determined to heal as soon as possible the severe wound resulting from what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had done in undermining party policy on nationalities.

On 7 April 1980 the party Central Committee authorized for distribution the "Summary of the Xizang Work Forum." In the circular authorizing the distribution of this document, the party Central Committee stated the central tasks and targets of work for Xizang Autonomous Region under the new historical conditions. To carry out the instructions of the party Central Committee, the Xizang Regional CCP Committee decided to hold an enlarged meeting, beginning 15 May.

Then, on 22 May, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li, on behalf of the party Central Committee, arrived by plane in Lhasa to discuss with local cadres and masses important plans for Xizang's construction.

Lhasa is over 3,600 meters above sea level. As soon as they got off the aircraft, they began to feel a reaction to the high mountains. Even young and strong entourage personnel had quicker heartbeats and gasped for breath while walking or climbing stairs. With a tight work agenda arranged for himself, Comrade Wan Li went from one locality to another each day to hear reports. He also visited the stores, schools, street corners and homes of the Tibetan people in Lhasa and carried out investigations.

Despite illness Comrade Hu Yaobang managed to join Comrade Wan Li in analyzing and studying the situation discovered each day. On the fifth day when his reaction to the high mountains improved, he immediately began to read materials, examine maps and listen to reports. Then he went to the site of the prefecture's enlarged party committee meeting, where he delivered a 170-minute speech before several hundred cadres of various nationalities, putting forward a six-point method for curing Xizang's poverty and making Xizang rich. On 30 May, 1 day before leaving Lhasa, he also visited the Najia hydro-power station located 15 li from Lhasa. There he told the cadres and workers: Every Communist Party member and every cadre should always think of doing more good deeds for the people.

During the Tibetan New Year this year, large crowds of people jammed the streets of Lhasa. People of various nationalities sang and danced, a touching scene that had never taken place in the past 20 years. They said: This year there is more beef and mutton, more butter and more grain. The party Central Committee has brought new hopes and spring for Xizang at once.

In the short year from last spring to this, the leading comrades of the Secretariat and the State Council have inspected and visited the site of the Gezhouba project that intercepts Changjiang, the work shacks in the Changbaishan forest area, the farm houses in mountainous villages and border areas, the scientific research institute on the banks of Jinshajiang and the vegetable markets in towns and cities...bringing the warmth of the party into the hearts of the people in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

There are 11 members in the Secretariat. The oldest is 72 and the youngest is already 64. The staff members said: Their work mostly consists of "three shifts a day," and they will not listen to persuasion. In some offices the lights are still on at 2400, at 0100 or even at 0200. Looking at the midnight light, we could not help but think of the long-lasting midnight light in the offices of Comrades Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De in Zhongnanhai, think of the light in the cave dwelling at the foot of Yangjialing in Yanan, and think of the remarks by martyr Fang Zhimin, the author of the "The Beloved China": For the sake of the class and national liberations and for the sake of the success of the party's cause, I "do not care for any leisure, but would rather work strenuously 16 hours per day"! Several leading comrades of the older generation, who saw the comrades of the Secretariat working continuously day and night like that, have proposed many times with concern that they pay attention to their health and refrain from working continuously "three shifts day and night." They have even "ordered" them to stop their work and go to other places for a period of rest and recuperation. One leading comrade of the older generation pointed at them and said humorously: "You are required to work, but you are not required to run toward 'Babaoshan'!"

Three years ago Comrade Hu Yaobang once proposed to write a book, entitled "The Days and Nights of Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order." The fact that the highest leading organizations of our party and government in Zhongnanhai have handled all kinds of problems that piled up like mountains in the past year precisely represents a live "Days and Nights of Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order," that describes their days and nights of hard work for the sake of China's 1 billion people!

It Is Imperative To Listen to the Opinions of the Masses

Less than 2 months after its establishment, the Secretariat held a meeting to exclusively discuss work in the capital and to put forward a four-point proposal for building the capital into a modernized first-rate city.

To obtain firsthand information for the capital's construction planning, the leading comrades of the central Secretariat invited the leading comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee on 12 September and 1 and 2 October last year to join them in a helicopter trip lasting 3 full days to carry out a survey of the mountainous areas and plains on the outskirts of Beijing. Overlooking the vast land, the barren hills and mountains and the yellow sand dunes situated threateningly in the immediate vicinity of the capital, they felt that covering the capital with trees was a task that could be postponed no longer.

The roaring of a helicopter's engines stuns one's ears and makes one feel dizzy. Even a young man would feel exhausted after flying in a helicopter for 7 or 8 consecutive hours a day! However, the leading comrades of the Secretariat gave no thought to their own dizziness or exhaustion, because what they had on their minds was how to bring benefits to the people and to our future generations, how to carry out well the construction of the capital and how to bring about small changes to the appearance of the capital within 3 years, medium changes within 5 years and big changes within 10 or 15 years. While flying over the Shijingshan area, what they saw was billowing smoke and dust that poured toward the downtown area. Looking eastward to the city of Beijing, they saw the city covered with something like a huge pot. What serious pollution! What an urgent environmental protection problem that must be solved!

The helicopter landed at various production brigades during the inspection tour. Leading comrades of the Secretariat went directly to production teams and held discussions with cadres and commune members on a series of problems concerning the system of responsibility in agricultural production, youth employment, private plots in rural areas, diversified economy, vegetable production, the building of satellite cities and towns, tree-planting, grass-cultivating and promoting tourism.

On 18 October last year, leading comrades of the Secretariat handed over instructions to the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee on handling cases of willfully raising prices on the market. The instructions were written on a letter from a worker criticizing a raised price for heating stoves. The instructions read: "We must be sure to understand well the opinions of the masses and start with improving our own work in solving various problems." "To a citizen with a small income, this is a matter of great importance."

On receiving the instructions, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee immediately called a meeting of its Standing Committee to study problems concerning the supply of heating stoves before the beginning of winter and the increases in commodity prices and then reported to the Secretariat. Thereafter, the committee also organized an inspection team and mobilized residents to supervise and inspect commodity prices all over the municipality and thus checked the unhealthy trend of willfully raising commodity prices at the time.

The people of the capital are concerned with two major problems: Increases in commodity prices and housing shortages. However, what puzzles people is that while there is a shortage of housing, people cannot move into many housing units in Jinsong and Tuanjiehu areas even long after they have been completed, because water, gas, and power facilities have not been completed, commercial networks have not been set up in residential areas, transportation is rather inconvenient and some new houses are occupied by the construction units.

Beijing RIBAO dispatched reporters to investigate this "long-standing, big and difficult" problem that had not been solved for many years. The findings of the investigation were reported to the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Secretariat took the matter seriously. One member of the Secretariat went to the residential areas twice to make on-the-spot investigation.

Then at the regular meeting held on 16 February, the Secretariat specially invited leading comrades from the departments concerned under Beijing Municipality, the CCP Central Committee and other state organs to discuss this problem. Beijing Municipality decided to launch discussions on and education on the principle of "serving the people and holding ourselves responsible to them" and to do a good job at completing various supply facilities in newly built housing.

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The Secretariat approved this decision and at the same time made the following decision: Beijing Municipality would be responsible for completing within 3 months those housing units that are not ready for the people to move in because of unfinished supply facilities; and the construction units would allot within the specified time those housing units that have been completed and are ready for the people to move in.

The Secretariat's decision has once again enlivened construction work at the new residential district in the Jinsong and Tuanjiehu areas. The construction work including the supply facilities will soon be completed and it will not be long before these housing units will be allotted for people to move in.

"We must be sure to understand well the opinions of the masses and start with improving our own work in solving various problems." At present thousands of opinions of the masses are sent to the Zhongnanhai every day and put on the desks of the leading comrades of the Secretariat and the State Council, and the voice of the party and the decisions by the party are passed on to various localities throughout the country every day.

This year's Arbor Day on 12 March was the last day of "nine nine". Leading comrades of the Secretariat and the State Council arrived, soon after their breakfast, at the Zhongnanhai to plant trees. Wearing "jiefang shoes" or cloth shoes, they picked up shovels and planted saplings of Chinese littleleaf boxes in the fertile soil of the Zhongnanhai. The leading comrades of the central authorities took part in the labor of planting trees to remake nature. This event has certainly brought many memories and longings to the people. Green and luxuriant trees at the Zhongnanhai symbolize the flourishing of our party. Under the party's cultivation, the sapling of socialist modernization that has taken deep root among the people of the whole country is bound to grow into a towering tree with a mass of branches and leaves and with fragrant blossoms and rich fruits that will stand upright among the forests of the world!

XINHUA RIBAO REBUKES CRITICS OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

OW150604 Nanjing Jiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 15 April special commentator's article: "It Is the Lofty Mission of a Revolutionary To Safeguard the Four Basic Principles--Commenting on 'Also Talk About Breaching'"]

[Text] To uphold the four basic principles is the summation of the historical experiences of the people in China in waging protracted and arduous struggles under the leadership of the Communist Party for the prosperity, independence and freedom of the motherland. To safeguard the four basic principles is the noble mission of every revolutionary. However, there are some people among our comrades who set the upholding of the four basic principles against the emancipation of one's thinking because they fail to correctly handle the relations between the two. They raise doubts about the four basic principles and vacillate in upholding such principles. They even openly talk about "breaching the four basic principles."

The article "Also Talk About Breaching" carried by issue No. 12, 1980, (YUHUA) journal is a typical example. The publication of this article has aroused the attention of many people. The article openly advocates politically breaching the four basic principles. This constitutes a serious violation of a political ideology. There also are some people saying "The word 'breach' is inadequate, because the writer of this article has no intention of negating the four basic principles."

Therefore, it seems to be necessary to analyze this article to see if it negates the four basic principles or not. Clarifying this question will greatly help us eliminate the pernicious influence of "left" ideas, get rid of interference by rightist ideas and uphold the four basic principles even more consciously.

In criticizing the erroneous views of the article "Also Talk About Breaching," the commentator's article points out: Both in the period of revolutionary wars and in the period of socialist revolution and construction after the founding of the nation as well as in the present stage when the four modernizations program is being developed in China, the correct leadership of the party has always been the fundamental guarantee to winning victories in our cause. In China, only the Communist Party has the qualifications to exercise firm and strong leadership in all aspects of life in the nation, because with Marxism as its guideline, the party is able to formulate the correct line, principles and policies. Party organizations are composed of advanced proletarian elements with a highly developed sense for organization and discipline. The Communist Party is the only political force capable of mobilizing and organizing all the people in the country. In leading the people to wage protracted and valiant struggles, the party has gained rich experiences and has enjoyed enormous prestige. Without the Communist Party, there would be no new China. This is a historical conclusion. Without the Communist Party, there will be no victories for the four modernizations program. This is a truth in process of verification by history.

The article points out: China has won victories in socialist revolution and construction by regarding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guideline. The quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought is to seek truth from facts, to proceed from reality in everything and to integrate theory with practice. Since the victory of the Chinese revolution, the party had promoted the principle of seeking truth from facts in the early years of the People's Republic of China, proceeded from the actual situation in our country, made full use of Marxist-Leninist theories in developing socialist revolution and construction, and won tremendous victories in carrying out the socialist transformation and fulfilling the first 5-year plan. Later, it deviated from the principle of seeking truth from facts and committed "left" mistakes. Lin Biao and the gang of four also pushed these "left" mistakes to their extremes in order to usurp party leadership and seize the state power. Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have restored and carried forward the tradition of seeking truth from facts and have intensified our study of the actual situation in China according to the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism. As a result, we are able to carry out our work of readjusting the national economy well and to healthily develop the four modernizations program step by step. This once again indicates that we will not triumph without Marxism-Leninism nor will we succeed without the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the actual situation in China.

The writer of this article "Also Talk About Breaching" fails to mention Mao Zedong Thought when he emphasizes the upholding of Marxism-Leninism. This is certainly not an oversight on his part. The negation of Mao Zedong Thought involves not only the question of how to appraise the basic experience in China's revolution and construction but also the question of how our four modernizations program [words indistinct]. Anyone who despises Mao Zedong has forgotten about the corrosion of the Chinese revolution by dogmatism in the past and the truth that success in China's four modernizations program hinges on the close integration of Marxism-Leninism and the actual situation in China.

The article points out: The historic mission of the proletariat is to overthrow the capitalist society and build a socialist society and to thoroughly eliminate classes and gradually make transition to a communist society. To fulfill this historic mission, the proletariat must build a dictatorship of the proletariat and adhere to such dictatorship after winning the victory in revolution. In our country, it means to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the combination of these two aspects, namely, the exercise of democracy among the people and the exercise of dictatorship over the people's enemy, is the people's democratic dictatorship. Democracy and dictatorship are two sides of the same thing.

Only by giving full scope to democracy among the people can effective dictatorship be exercised over the class enemy. At the same time, only by exercising effective dictatorship over the class enemy can democracy among the people have a reliable guarantee. The two are interdependent as a unified body.

In our country the exploiting classes as a whole has been eliminated and class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society. However, class struggle still exists and should never be taken lightly, and there still are counterrevolutionaries, all kinds of criminals undermining the socialist order and other bad elements in society and there are new exploiting elements engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation. There are a handful of remnant elements of the old exploiting classes that continue to adhere to their reactionary stand, as well as remnant elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

There are also a handful of people who desire to see the country plunged into chaos. With regard to the undermining activities of these people, we must never take them lightly but must carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against them. If we fail to do that and let them develop as they wish, the cause of socialism will slip through our fingers. Therefore, like food and clothing, the people's democratic dictatorship is something a victorious people cannot do without even for a moment. It is an excellent thing, a protective talisman, an heirloom, which should under no circumstances be discarded before the thorough and total abolition of imperialism abroad and of classes within the country.

After criticizing the erroneous viewpoints of "Also Talk About Breaching," the article emphatically points out: At present there indeed is a trend of thought doubting, wavering and even negating the four basic principles that is interfering with our pace of advance. The emergence of the article "Also Talk About Breaching" is not accidental, but a reflection of such an ideological trend in society in recent years. We hope that the people who have read the article "Also Talk About Breaching" will make an analysis of the article with a Marxist viewpoint and on the basis of the actual condition of our country's social life. It will be very conducive to the enhancement of our political and ideological levels.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WIPING OUT 'LEFT' INFLUENCE

HK161327 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Su Da [5685 6671]: "We Must Continue To Restore Order Out of Chaos and Wipe Out the Left Influence"]

[Text] At present one of the important tasks on our ideological front is to continue to restore order out of chaos. That is to say, we must wipe out all kinds of disturbances created by left thinking, persist in the correct line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and eradicate all the remnant poison of left ideas. We must absolutely not underestimate the influence of the remnant poison of left thinking and should seriously sum up and review our party's experiences and lessons. This is because only by "drawing lessons from others' mistakes" can we avoid the "occurrence of similar mistakes." However, it is indeed a very difficult task to restore order out of chaos and sum up experiences! Comrade Hu Yaobang said that in our previous 2 years' work "progress was difficult but there were rich experiences." We comrades at the lower level also have the same feelings. The party Central Committee's work conference put forward that it is necessary to practice further readjustment of the economy and realize further stability in politics. How is the implementation of the two tasks progressing at the lower level? How many have been implemented? The obstacles encountered in ideology, politics and organizations are not minor. In this context we only talk about the ideological obstacles.

For example, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in implementing the party's cadre policy and reversing the verdicts of miscarriage of justice, trumped-up cases and erroneous decisions, the party Central Committee's grasp is comparatively firmer and it has scored very great achievements.

However, we cannot say at present that the tasks of implementing policies have already been completed; still less can we say that the people have ideologically understood in depth the reversal of verdicts of miscarriage of justice, trumped-up cases and erroneous decisions. At the same time, we cannot say that the remnant elements of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are still present among the good comrades. Due to the binding influence of left thinking and the two "whatevers," there are still many people with insufficient ideological understanding of the implementation of policies. Those who purged others or who were themselves purged before do not have sufficient ideological understanding. Since the latter cannot forget how others purged them, and the former have forgotten everything, when someone suggests that it is necessary to reverse the verdicts on certain people, they still say that others made mistakes at that time, and it is impossible to "dismiss the charges altogether." Therefore, they keep relentlessly holding on to others' shortcomings, and they are even less willing to take the lead in making self-criticism, admitting their mistakes and compensating and apologizing for them. Some people even hold that implementing policies is to whip up the "wind of reversal of verdicts." This kind of erroneous ideology of "regarding left as correct," "regarding right as correct" and "preferring left but not right" must be seriously corrected. Only by so doing can we achieve the goal of restoring order out of chaos and conducting a thorough overhaul and truly unify our steps and carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

We put forward another example of the central economic policy. Last year, the party Central Committee issued documents on agriculture. In proposing various forms of responsibility systems, including fixing of farm output quotas for each group, linking remuneration to output and fixing farm output quotas for each household, some comrades would immediately have all kinds of questions. Some held this was retrogression and "taking the reverse road." There were others who held that the policy of enabling some people to get rich first would be bound to bring about "popularization" and capitalist "restoration." In the economic readjustment, some comrades also disagreed with "closing, stopping, merging and shifting" and disagreed that certain capital construction projects "should be suspended." These comrades in fact still want to persist in the so-called superiority of "larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership," continue to engage in high quotas, cannot wait to score achievements, go all-out and aim high. What is the reason for this? I think this is still the influence of the remnant poison of the ultraleft line making mischief in their minds. This the rigid ideology of metaphysics making mischief. Under the influence of the work style of the left line in the past many years, people liked big but not little, fast but not slow, progress but not retrogression and up but not down. They were accustomed to only being poor but not rich, could only be equal (egalitarianism) but could not admit shortcomings (to each according to his work), could only do everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions but could not diversify, could only oppose "right" but could not trouble the "left," preferred "left" but not "right"...and so forth. If these are not examples of what Lenin said: "Rectilinearity and onesidedness, woodenness and petrification, subjectivism and subjective blindness--voila, the epistemological roots of idealism," then, what is? ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 715)

In thinking of the past, Comrade Mao Zedong often said that the road of revolution was rugged, but the future was brilliant. We knew this 16-character formula when we were fighting in the guerrilla war: "When the enemy advances, we retreat...." The Red Army had made such a long trip in their 25,000 li Long March. Do you think that was an advance or a retreat? When the war of resistance against Japan began, our party had changed the policy of confiscating the landlords' land into the policy of reducing rents and interest payments and changed overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek into joining with Chiang to resist Japan--viewing all this with a "left-sighted eye". Was that also a retrogression?

However, without such an active "retreat," there would not have been a national united front to resist Japan, there would not have been establishment, consolidation and development of a united front, there would not have been victory in the war against Japan and the subsequent great victory of our party and army in developing and liberating the whole country. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Like every other activity in the world, revolution always follows a tortuous road and never a straight one." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 165) To retreat in order to advance was what Lenin demanded.

In 1979, Comrade Wu Liping mentioned in an article: On one occasion in Yanan Comrade Mao Zedong asked him, "Who do you think is clever, man or pig?" Baffled by the question, he replied: "Possibly man is cleverer!" Chairman Mao said: "Not always the case. A pig turns back when he encounters obstacles. Some people, such as the chieftains of the opportunist line do not correct themselves when they have made serious mistakes even though they know they have made them. Are they not worse than pigs? I hope other people will not follow them. Man should be cleverer than pigs!" At present, those comrades who were poisoned more deeply by the left should not adopt the attitude of "preferring to knock dead against the southern wall rather than turning back," but should use the method of criticism and self-criticism to eradicate the left thinking and errors and make still greater contributions to our country's modernization.

NANFANG RIBAO DISCUSSES 'HEAVENLY KINGDOM' REGIME

HK160919 Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 81 p 4

[Thesis by Li Jinguan [2621 6930 0356] submitted at seminar on the 130th anniversary of the Taiping uprising: "A Tentative Discussion on the Thought of Hong Xiuquan and the Quality of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Regime"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC, historical circles have had many discussions on the nature of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement. Debates on the subject have been increasingly heated, particularly during the past 2 to 3 years. The focus of the debate has been the issues of whether or not the peasants had an ideology of their own class when they started the uprising, and whether or not they could have established a provisional peasant regime to safeguard the interests of their own class in the course of the uprising. Some held: "The peasant movement was able to build up a provisional peasant regime because the peasants had an ideology of their own class. Others held: The peasant movement adopted basic feudal principles and feudal ethics to fight against feudal rule, so they could not but end up by establishing another feudal regime. Different people will certainly have different opinions on the nature of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement. In my opinion, in the feudal society, the relationship between peasants and landlords is one of antagonistic unity. They are antagonistic and indispensable to each other. The ideology of the rebelling peasants and their provisional regime are the manifestation of the quality of contradictions.

The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement was gradually developed under the guidance of Hong Xiuquan's thought. As a matter of fact, the thought of a leader is the product of the times, it is certainly not something which falls from the sky; instead, it is stamped with the mark of a class. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom is a peasants' revolutionary movement; its social basis was built upon the poor peasants from "tiller families and families in dire poverty." Of course, there were also "coal miners, boat-trackers, boatmen, wharf porters, sedan-chair carriers, blacksmiths, carpenters and handicraft workers," and other laborers from all walks of life. However, Hong Xiuquan was himself an intellectual from a peasant family. Therefore, his thought pooled the wisdom and needs of the laboring masses, the majority of whom were poor peasants. It also represented the interests of the laboring masses. This is a qualitative analysis of the thought of Hong Xiuquan.

However, it is inevitable that one's thinking is very often influenced by external factors. In feudal society, including semifeudal, semicolonial society, peasants belonged to the class that was being ruled, whereas the feudal landlords belonged to the ruling class.

The thinking of the ruling class had been the dominant ideology of all eras. Therefore, although Hong Xiuquan was born in a peasant family, he received traditional Confucian education from the time he was a small boy. He entered a private old-style school when he was 7, and took part in the county examination for the first time in 1828 when he was 16. He failed the examination and became a farmer in his home village. When he was 18, he became a teacher in the private school in the village. Meanwhile, he was preparing himself for a second attempt at the examination while he taught in the private school. His father, brothers and relatives pinned great hopes on him, hoping that he would eventually pass the Confucian civil service examination, enter the government bureaucracy and bring wealth and honor to his family. The thought of Hong Xiuquan was in fact very much similar to that of the children of the landlords.

When did Hong Xiuquan change his thinking and how was it changed? In the past, some people thought that Hong agitated for uprising because of his failures in examinations. In fact, the basic reason lay in the adverse situation at that time. Hong Xiuquan lived during the time of the oppressive rule of the Qing Dynasty and the national humiliation of opium wars. In a situation of foreign invasion and plunder, the people were plunged into the darkest depths of suffering. In 1843, Hong Xiuquan made his last attempt at the official examination and again failed. When asked by Hong Renyu why he agitated for overthrowing the Qing regime, Hong Xiuquan said, "For 200 years, the Qing government has been wasting tens and thousands of taels of gold and silver belonging to the Chinese people on crude opium, while they have led a luxurious life on the flesh and blood of the people. Under such circumstances, how can we expect the rich not to grow poor and the poor to avoid being tempted to violate the law?" Thus, it was clear that Hong Xiuquan's determination to overthrow the Qing Dynasty had a profound social class origin and was not simply due to his personal frustrations in the failure of the official examinations. Later, he proposed building a new country where there would be no private ownership, suppression and exploitation; instead there would be equality for all. Such thinking was the reflection of social existence.

It is worth noting that while Hong Xiuquan was discontented with reality and gradually formulated an anti-Qing and antifeudal way of thinking, he could never rid himself of the influence of feudal thinking. In 1837, he failed the official examination again. It was said that he lapsed into fits of delirium on his sickbed and had a series of visions. Later, he wrote several revolutionary poems to express his feelings. He wrote, "With the all-conquering sword in my hand, the demons were slain and righteousness was upheld and people were free from sorrows. We'll capture all monsters and devils and cast them into hell; traitors and bloodsuckers will all be suppressed, caught in the snare of heaven." In 1843, he took the examination for the last time, but again he failed. On his way back home, he wrote a poem in the boat to describe his own situation: "The dragon hid itself in the rocky cape, for fear of alarming the sky; snatching a temporary moment of leisure, it leaped in the deep pool; pending the time when winds and clouds would flock together, swiftly soaring into the sky, it would conquer the whole firmaments." From these poems, we can see how Hong Xiuquan hated the dark rule of the Qing Dynasty. He wanted to deliver the working people from their wretchedness and eliminate all demons, traitors and bloodsuckers. He showed his heroic spirit and great aspirations to save the nation and the people in all his writings. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that he posed as the saviour in all his poems. He considered it his responsibility to save the people from extreme misery. Thus, he put himself above the masses instead of among them. This was also the reason why he took Liu Bang of the Han Dynasty and Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming Dynasty from history as his models, and it was no surprise that he wrote verses like, "In seeking a muse, Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming Dynasty wrote poems to praise chrysanthemums; while Liu Bang of the Han Dynasty drank wine and wrote Da Feng Ge" ["Song of the Strong Wind"].

My analysis in the above paragraphs does not imply that I agree with the viewpoint that Hong Xiuquan instigated the uprising simply because he wanted to establish a feudal monarchy. What I want to explain is that in a society where the landlord class occupied the ruling position, the peasant class which was being ruled would not be able to cast off the influence of the ruling class, and Hong Xiuquan was no exception. Nevertheless, Hong Xiuquan was an outstanding peasant revolutionary leader. He would not have succeeded in motivating the masses to carry out the uprising of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom if he had posed as the future monarch and claimed that he himself was "the one to succeed the throne." He had to possess the most powerful ideological weapon. As Lenin said, "The idea of equality is the most revolutionary idea in the struggle against the old system of absolutism in general and against the old system of feudal landlordism in particular." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 13, p 217) The idea of equality, publicized in his so-called "Imperial Edicts of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," salvation, "Doctrines on Awakening the World," and the "Heavenly Land System" was very well known. He wrote the lines, "The heaven and the people are one, they cannot be separated; why should the monarch seize all power for himself?" He advocated political equality among all people and opposed the monarch having all the power. When he proclaimed the uprising, he practiced the systems of "public treasury" and "sacred treasury" which meant economic equality for all for they "shared their food and clothing," and "everything was shared." He also claimed that "all men under heaven were brothers and all women were sisters, and there should be no walls or boundaries between people, nor should people trample on one another." This is in fact promotion of equality between men and women, between countries and between peoples.

Hong Xiuquan not only expressed his ideas in words but also carried them out in some practical work and scored significant results. Ever since the Jingtian uprising, the masses had "contributed all they had to the public treasury which in turn subsequently supported them. They shared their food, clothing and money." At that time, the Taipings practiced the food supply system, and no one, from the heavenly king down to the ordinary soldier, was to receive wages. There was a ration for tributes to the church and the supply of grain, oil and salt. The only difference was in the meat ration. This system was acknowledged by foreign publications as "realizing communal life." ("Pioneer Weekly of Northern China" No 174) In 1853 during an interview with a foreigner, the Taiping soldiers all expressed their satisfaction with "communal life." Hence, the Taipings did score significant results in advocating political and economic equality.

During the uprising, Hong Xiuquan revealed both the thinking of a feudal monarch and the features of the high priest of a religion. However, what was more important was that he advocated equality which was a manifestation of the peasants' revolutionary instincts. This was a temporary and partial realization of the ideal which was contrary to that of the feudal system. The complicated and antagonistic thoughts of Hong Xiuquan were expressed in the duality of contradictions.

Nevertheless, did Hong Xiuquan's thought embody any democratic thinking? Strictly speaking, his thought being engulfed in the ideology of the feudal society did not embody any genuine democratic thinking. Dr Sun Yat-sen commented, "When Hong Xiuquan started the revolution, he had never heard of democratic rights. Hence, the revolution was a failure because everybody wanted to be the emperor." ("Complete Works of Sun Yat-sen," vol 1, p 100) It was precisely because the equality advocated by Hong Xiuquan and his followers did not embody democratic rights and other democratic ideas that they could never rid themselves of the fetters of the feudal monarchy. The duality of contradictions of two ideologies was not manifested in Hong Xiuquan alone.

Moreover, it was not an accidental phenomenon; it was something regular in nature which we should observe today. Certainly this does not imply that there was no solution and the two parties of the contradiction would eternally follow parallel lines. Between them, there were rises and falls and setbacks, and sometimes, one party's thinking might prevail over the other. In a word, ideological duality of contradictions did exist before leaders of peasant uprisings made themselves feudal monarchs.

Corresponding to the thinking of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom leaders such as Hong Xiuquan, the regime established by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom carried the essence of duality of contradictions.

As for the purpose of peasant revolutions in the past, contradictions between subjective desires and objective results have always existed. Lenin conducted a thorough analysis of this. He pointed out, "The peasants are imbued with a far more spontaneous revolutionary spirit, a passionate desire to destroy the landlord regime immediately and to immediately create a new system." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 13, p 377) What kind of "new" system is it? Lenin answered, "The striving to sweep away completely the official church, the landlords and the landlord government, to destroy all the old forms and ways of landownership, to clear the land, to replace the police state by a community of free and equal small peasants--this striving is the keynote of every historical step the peasantry had taken in our revolution." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 371) What Lenin stressed here was the subjective demands and desires behind the peasant revolutions. However, he did not suggest that the demands and desires could immediately fulfill the purpose of establishing a "new" system. This was because they were not new production methods in themselves. The economic and political guiding principles proposed during revolutions did not fall in the sphere of regular principles. They were imaginary in nature and thus they could not be put into practice. The many large-scale peasant uprisings in history might have killed many landlords, or even overthrown the monarch on the throne, and vigorously attacked the feudal system. However, they never succeeded in changing the whole feudal economic structure. Lenin also mentioned in his works: "This has been proved by the general course of the revolutions in which the toilers, with temporary peasant support, set up short-lived dictatorships but had no consolidated power, so that after a brief period everything tended to slip back." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 268)

These were the theses of Lenin on the nature of peasant revolutions in the past. In principle, they were applicable to the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom revolution. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom wanted to overthrow the regime of the landlords and establish a society of small peasants where equality was practiced. However, their dreams were not realized and everything tended to slip back. They could not rid themselves of the fetters of feudalism. The coexistence of revolutionary and feudalist ideas manifested the duality of contradictions.

The supreme program of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom revolution was the "heavenly land system" program issued in 1853 and 1860. The program proposed the establishment of a utopian society in which "land, food, clothing and money were to be shared, so that everybody would have a fair share and nobody would suffer from hunger and severe cold." Certainly, this could not be completely realized. However, the peasants did struggle to achieve their "revolutionary desire." This was manifested in their vigorous economic and political attacks against the rule of the landlord class in the course of their uprising. As early as during the Jintian uprising, on their way to Jintian, the masses burned the houses of the landlords and local regiments and reaped the landlords' grain. After they had attacked and occupied Yongan, they "confiscated the contents of the official treasury and granaries." They also motivated the peasants to reap the grain of the landlords and distributed the grain among the army and the people. Later on, when they attacked Changsha, the landlords and despotic gentry "escaped and lost all their properties; the robbers seized half of the remainders' properties."

After they occupied Wuchang, they "searched throughout the town for rice and salt" and "rationed rice everyday" to the people. However, when they entered Nanjing, they "distributed grain to whomever came along." Where did all these large amounts of grain come from? Apart from the official granaries, they distributed the landlords' regular and reserve grain supplies among the people. During the Taipings' attack and suppression of the bureaucratic landlord class, which owned a large part of the land, many of the landlords were killed if they could not escape. The results of the struggle paved the way for partial modification of the original feudal landownership system.

In the course of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom uprising, as a result of the attack and suppression carried out against the bureaucratic landlords and despotic gentry, and of the chaotic situation, there was wasteland everywhere. Therefore, the Taipings brought the ancient practice back and had garrison troops or peasants open up wasteland and grow grain in some of the places in the occupied districts. As soon as the Taipings entered Nanjing, they confiscated all the fields and vegetable farms inside and outside Nanjing Municipality, and assigned people to specifically take care of the land. In provinces like Anhui, Hubei and Jiangxi, "the pseudocommander searched all the Buddhist and Taoist temples and ancestral halls and seized the people's public properties." That is to say, they employed the policy of confiscation.

At present, some comrades hold: Despite the fact that the Taipings confiscated some wasted fields and vegetable farmland and some ancestral halls and temples, they employed the policy of having the peasants "hand over grain and pay taxes as usual" to the landlord class. These comrades consider such a practice as acknowledging the landlords' ownership and take it as the principal basis for arguing that the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was a feudal regime. However, the fact is that even if such a policy was practiced, the landlords could no longer employ feudal exploitation measures against the peasants as they had in the past. In the course of the uprising, many landlords were suppressed and attacked and their land was actually "occupied and plowed" by the peasants. In addition, although the landlords' ownership in some regions had not been transferred, the Taipings very often collected taxes "according to the actual area of cultivation to facilitate the collection of rents and taxes. They stipulated that "the owners should not collect taxes for themselves." They also laid down decrees that "the peasants must pay taxes according to the area of land they cultivate be they tenants or owners." They "measured the farmland and compiled the register" hence, "peasants who did farm work on their own land would pay rent in accordance with the register but they would no longer pay rent to the landlords." As for the situation of the peasants, "no longer paying rent to the landlords," Wang Shiduo investigated the Chai family in Changuanqiao in the vicinity of Nanjing. The peasants explicitly told him, "We handed in our money and grain to the rebels, not the landlords." In practice, such a system meant that the one who plowed the land owned the land. All these situations indicated that even though the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom practiced the policy of requiring the peasants to hand in grain and taxes as they did in the past, the feudal landlord exploitation system imposed on the peasants had started to shatter.

To determine the nature of the political power of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, we must find out which class those who controlled the political power represented. Besides, the class over which the political power exercised dictatorship and the class line and policies it pushed also constituted a principal point of reference. Of course, it was very unlikely that the peasants of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom would have had scientific class viewpoints. However, in the course of the uprising, they knew who to attack and who to support; thus, their class alignment was distinct. For example, in the initial stage of the uprising, when the Taipings arrived at Sanli, they "attacked the rich and distributed the money to the poor."

A certain Chen, member of the commune at the mouth of the Guiping River, recalled what his grandfather told him: "Our house was in the Zhuwei village in Qujia. It was burned when the Taipings burned the landlords' houses in Zhuwei. Later, the Hong's army made it clear that we were innocent and they gave us money to rebuild the house. Some other villages were burned by mistake and they were also given money to rebuild the houses." Although the Taiping leadership clique practiced many feudal privileges, the Taipings were cherished by the people even at the final stage of the movement. For example, in December 1861, when Li Xiucheng recaptured Hangzhou, "there was no grain in the city and the people were dying of starvation." He "immediately went to Jiaying and delivered 10,000 shi of grain and 200 million coppers and distributed them among the poor." Government officials of the feudal monarchy like bald-headed Zeng [Zeng Guofan] would not have adopted these measures.

The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom regime had a revolutionary and a popular nature, as well as a feudal nature. This was mainly manifested in the feudal autocratic ideology of the leadership clique and the feudal measures they correspondently adopted. Nevertheless, we should not put all the blame on the degeneration of a few leaders, since this was in fact the manifestation of the duality of contradictions in the peasant class. From a personal point of view, despite the difference in degree and time of the change, it was inevitable that the leaders would be influenced by feudalism.

Although Hong Xiuquan was against Confucianism and Confucius, he could never rid himself of the ideas of the feudal patriarchal clan system and moral principles such as the three cardinal guides [ruler guides subject, father guides son, and husband guides wife] and the five constant virtues [benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity]. Moreover, after he had motivated the uprising, he had to find a certain leadership organ and organizational form, but at his time, it was impossible to find a democratic republican form of government. Therefore, during the uprising, on the one hand, he devoted major efforts to publicizing the "four equalities" and attracted millions of poor peasants to follow him in the revolution. On the other hand, he indulged in peddling the ideology of four feudal rights and gradually put them into practice. For example, when he ascended the throne in Dongxiang in 1851, he called himself "the emperor of the great peace," and claimed that "the money and grain under heaven are my possessions; and all the people on earth are under my jurisdiction." He advocated the thinking of autocratic monarchy that "the emperor alone possesses the power of life and death, and the government officials should not act against the emperor's will." Considering the principle that "there should be a system to distinguish the superior and the inferior," he drafted and established "the rituals of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom" and various "laws of prohibition," which provided for an extremely strict and excessively elaborate feudal hierarchical system. Some of the provisions were even more severe than those of the orthodox feudal monarchy. In a word, after Hong Xiuquan, Yang Xiuqing and others entered Nanjing, they thought that "as soon as the capital was established, the country would be stable and settled." Thus, they started to engage in building palaces, stipulating court rites, going in for large-scale construction and recruiting many imperial concubines. They dreamed that "with the emperor on the throne, all people must bow and obey him." Hong Xiuquan was an example: He led a secluded life in the palace, sat by idly and enjoyed his good fortune. However, Yang Xiuqing was arrogant, imperious and domineering, and attempted to usurp the powers of government. Hence, the brothers who originally "ate and slept together and cherished one another like his own brothers" finally ended up in disunity. Failure was thus the inevitable outcome.

In conclusion, revolutionary nature and feudal nature, equality and feudal privilege were fascinating combinations manifested in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom leaders. They were certainly contradictory, but they were undeniable facts. As for the nature of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement, considering the participation of the masses at the basic level in the uprising, we might say the revolutionary nature prevailed from beginning to end. However, the leaders at the upper level in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom devoted more and more efforts to developing feudal privileges after the revolutionary victories and as their personal status increased. The peasant class had a dual nature; this issue was not just exposed in peasant uprisings and wars in history. Even with the participation of the proletariat and the leadership of the Communist Party, the peasants who joined the revolutionary ranks would commit the same mistake. We should learn a profound lesson from historical experience.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOLVING SHANXI'S 'MAJOR PROBLEMS'

HK161454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Xu Zhongying [6079 0112 5391] and Tian Peizhi [3944 1014 2784]: "Two Major Problems That Have Long Affected Shanxi's Stability Have Been Solved--Acting in Accordance With the Instructions of the CCP Central Committee, Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee Actively Handles Frameup Cases Caused by 'Xie-Cao Line' and 'Opposition to Dazhai'"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO editor's note: During the period when the "gang of four" ran wild, many cadres and people in Shanxi Province suffered from the so-called Xie-Cao line and the "opposition to Dazhai" became "events involved in the 'gang of four's' conspiratorial activities to seize party and state power" and were listed as two major cases to be cleared up in Shanxi. Many of the comrades who had been persecuted lodged appeals time and again but some former responsible persons of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee upheld the wrong viewpoints and refused to correct their mistakes. Now, the CCP Central Committee has formally issued instructions on these cases and the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee has taken measures to correct the "leftist" mistakes and solve the problems. The facts which were turned upside down have been set straight. Shanxi will hopefully embark on the road to genuine stability and unity. [end of editor's note]

Not long ago the CCP Central Committee approved the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee's report on "the thoroughgoing rehabilitation of Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan." Later, it commented on the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee's report on an investigation of the experience and lessons in the movement of learning from Dazhai in agriculture. So the two cardinal issues of right and wrong which had long hindered the stability and unity in Shanxi have been clarified. In its instructions, the CCP Central Committee pointed out the crux of the stability and unity in Shanxi--winning the support of the cadres and the masses.

During the Cultural Revolution, Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan were first secretary and an ordinary secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee respectively. Over the past few years, many problems and particularly the investigatory work in Shanxi have been linked with the "Xie-Cao line" and the "opposition to Dazhai," thus resulting in many frameup cases. Now, acting in accordance with the instructions of the CCP Central Committee, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee is taking further action to straighten out the line and is actively handling the frameup cases caused by the "Xie-Cao line" and the "opposition to Dazhai."

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee drew up a plan for investigating the persons and matters involved in the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. In Shanxi positive results were achieved in investigatory work. However, there were errors because the guiding thought was wrong.

For example, Jiang Qing had carried out activities many times in Dazhai and Xiyang. However, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee decided that the questions of Dazhai and Xiyang should be exempted from investigation. Yet when the "gang of four" was in power, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee punished many cadres and people under the pretext of the "Xie-Cao line" and the "opposition to Dazhai." After the downfall of the "gang of four," it took the "Xie-Cao line" and the "opposition to Dazhai" as key points of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in Shanxi, linked them with the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and regarded them as two important items of the investigatory work. It investigated the cadres and people who had supported or sympathized with Xie and Cao, expressed their discontent with Dazhai and held dissenting views toward the question of learning from Dazhai in agriculture.

During the investigation, influenced by the view that Xie and Cao were the chief supporters of all upheavals in Shanxi, many units held that exposing and criticizing Xie and Cao meant exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and vigorously ferreted out the so-called Xie-Cao "factional setups," "sinister lieutenants," "sinister jackals" and "followers." As a result the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee directly grasped a "factional setup" headed by two Standing Committee members and 15 of the 58 cadres of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee Organization Department were regarded as objects of investigation. Following the example of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, various departments, bureaus and prefectures also grasped "factional setups." The provincial public health bureau grasped the "factional setup" headed by the former bureau chief. The provincial public security bureau grasped the "factional setup" headed by the bureau chief and the deputy chief. In Taiyuan Municipality the "factional setup" headed by four responsible persons of the municipal CCP Committee was grasped. In Linfen Prefecture the "factional setup" headed by a deputy secretary was grasped. "Factional setups" were also grasped in many counties and many basic-level units such as factories, mines, schools and hospitals. In Linfen Prefecture, there are 18 counties and municipalities where 13 "factional setups" were grasped. In 1976 Zheng Xijing, deputy director of the Organization Department of Yuncheng Prefecture, was isolated and investigated for having "supported Deng Xiaoping and opposing Jiang Qing." He was jailed for being a Xie-Cao "factional backbone." Similar cases were numerous in other prefectures, municipalities and counties. Large groups of cadres and people were implicated in the course of ferreting out the Xie-Cao "factional setup." Because the faction was taken as the demarcation line in investigatory work, in some localities and units some people who had risen to power by carrying out rebellion and who had been seriously imbued with factionalist ideas and had even been "smash-and-grabbers" became leaders in investigatory work or supervisors of the offices responsible for investigatory work. They adopted the "gang of four's" tactics of injuring and killing the cadres and people, arrested people at random, set up prisons privately and obtained confessions by compulsion, thereby causing grave consequences.

"Opposition to Dazhai" was a major charge which the "gang of four" put on the Xie-Cao frameup. In many units people who were involved in the Xie-Cao case were labeled as "opposing Dazhai" and were imprisoned. The local masses said: "In Shanxi one who is accused of opposing Dazhai is not only subjected to the stigma of a 'label' and the punishment of the 'stick' but is also 'handcuffed.'"

At a meeting in 1977, the former principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee put forward that Li Shunda, a national model worker, was "a leading figure in opposing Dazhai." As a result a wave of ferreting out the Xie-Cao "anti-Dazhai factional setup" headed by Li Shunda rose in southeastern Shanxi. In Pingshun County alone more than 100 people were involved. A comrade had formerly worked as Li Shunda's secretary. During the investigation he was cruelly tortured to death because he refused to give information about Li Shunda.

At the same meeting this principal responsible person mentioned the names of more than 20 secretaries of county CCP committees, accusing them of "opposing Dazhai." These secretaries became objects of the investigation. Some of them were isolated and others were imprisoned. What had they done wrong? Some of them had talked about certain questions concerning the former principal responsible person of the Xiyang County CCP Committee, others had expressed their views toward Dazhai's ultraleftist method of work, and still others had been courageous enough to lead local production by proceeding from the actual conditions and adopting practical methods and to refuse to follow the ultraleftist method of work.

For many years Yangquan Municipality had given Xiyang and Dazhai a great deal of help in many ways. In the course of building the project of "diverting water from the west to the east," it sent an engineering team to help Xiyang open a tunnel of more than 30 li. However, the former principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee arbitrarily labeled it as "a bridgehead in opposing Dazhai" and sent someone to reorganize the Yangquan Municipal CCP Committee. He openly said that the attitude toward the former principal responsible persons of Dazhai and of the Xiyang County CCP Committee was a demarcation line between revolution and counterrevolution, that those who "opposed Dazhai" should not be treated leniently and that a large-scale investigation should be conducted to ferret out "the evil forces against Dazhai." Consequently, more than 2,000 cadres and people in Yangquan Municipality were investigated and 15 of the 19 Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP Committee were investigated or isolated. In the Xiazhangzhao production brigade skirting this municipality, there was an old comrade called Wang Jinjun. He joined in the revolution during the period of the war of resistance against Japan. A few years ago he returned to his hometown and engaged in agriculture. He led the local masses in successfully changing the backward outlook in 3 years. The former principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee accused him of being in the "vanguard" in "opposing Dazhai." One of the reasons was that he visited Xigou production brigade after he had visited Dazhai.

The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee had stated and some of its former responsible persons had said that it was necessary to ferret out the persons and events connected with the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp and expand the scope of investigation. On the one hand, they took the representative of the "Dazhai line"--the former principal responsible person of Xiyang County--as the demarcation line; on the other hand they took the representative of those against the "Xie-Cao line"--the former principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee--as the demarcation line. (Those below followed the example of those above. In some localities, the responsible persons of some units were taken as the demarcation line.) Those who followed prospered and those who resisted perished. Some people were imprisoned for opposing the former principal responsible person of the Xiyang County CCP Committee or having criticized the principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee. This defeated the original purpose of the investigation so that it was impossible to eliminate chaos and restore order. Instead, the facts were turned upside down: Those who followed the ultraleftist line were correct and those who opposed the ultraleftist line were wrong. For a comparatively long period of time the discussion on the criterion of truth could not make headway in Shanxi. Many of the policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee could not be implemented. As a result the ultraleftist line continued to exist in Shanxi until 1979 and some questions continued to exist even after the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Last year the Discipline Inspection Commission and the Organization Department under the CCP Central Committee sent an inspection group to look into the questions in Shanxi. The central leading comrades also expressed their views on some questions concerning Dazhai.

The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee began to change its attitude toward the "Xie-Cao line," the "opposition to Dazhai" and related questions. Yet it was very slow in taking action to solve the problems. Later, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee had a new principal responsible person. It clearly suggested further liberating the mind and criticizing the "leftist" errors. At the same time it adopted measures to redress the frameup cases and solve the problems left behind in investigatory work.

In Shanxi Province the work of rehabilitating the frameup cases caused by the "Xie-Cao line" and the "opposition to Dazhai" has just begun. Yet gratifying phenomena have already shown themselves in localities and units which have seriously carried out the instructions of the CCP Central Committee. Thanks to the concern of the CCP Central Committee the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee is conscientiously studying the documents of the central work conference, deepening its understanding and summarizing experience and lessons. There are still obstructions. However with the questions concerning the leadership solved the "leftist" errors corrected step-by-step, a new situation of stability and unity will surely emerge in Shanxi!

CENTRAL OFFICIAL URGES CADRES TO DO 'CONCRETE WORK'

OW170207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--After reading the news report "Wang Chonglun Handles the Bean Curd Supply Problem," a responsible comrade of the central authorities called for educating our cadres to overcome their shortcomings and to do more concrete work.

After he became deputy secretary to the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee last August, the noted national model worker Comrade Wang Chonglun personally handled the problem of insuring ample supplies of bean curd for the masses. By an investigation among the masses and through consultations with bean curd producers, Wang has quickly improved supplies in Harbin Municipality. The central responsible comrade praised Wang Chonglun, saying: Wang has grasped the crux of the problem and found a solution for it because he has the professional knowledge and is willing to work with the people on improving production equipment. Furthermore, he possesses the revolutionary fervor to do concrete work.

The responsible comrade said: It is necessary to have more people like Comrade Wang Chonglun to work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations. Party members and cadres must strive to overcome their shortcomings, do concrete work and must not indulge in empty talk. People who indulge in empty talk lack practical experience for the job or do not possess revolutionary fervor to do a concrete job.

The responsible comrade added: If each one of the 20 million cadres in China could do five concrete jobs daily, 100 millions jobs could be done each day. What good does it do if cadres do nothing and think about nothing? Cadres must be educated to do more concrete work.

PLA ENGINEER CITED FOR DEVELOPING RADAR ANTENNA

OW140809 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Zhao Liangui, engineer of a certain research institute of the PLA air force, was recently given the title of senior engineer by an air force leading organ for making great contributions to the development of airborne radar antennae. Airborne radar sets are installed in aircraft for air warning, navigation, guidance and tracking and other missions. They are an aircraft's "eyes". Zhao Liangui has engaged in doing research on radar antennae for many years, achieving remarkable results. The airborne radar antennae he designed and made are of high quality. They have been installed in various planes in China.

Zhao Liangui graduated from Nankai University in 1957, majoring in mathematics. In 1971, he was transferred to an air force research institute to do research work on airborne radar antennae. In order to meet the needs of the motherland, he persistently and systematically studies, on his own, over 10 courses in the fields of physics, electronics, radar and antennae, laying a sound foundation to scale the pinnacle of science. Afterwards, he was "deeply enthralled" in the designing and manufacture of airborne radar antennae, and attained outstanding results. The research institute's party committee awarded him an Order of Merit, Second Class as well as an Order of Merit, Third Class to commend his outstanding deeds.

ANHUI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

OW160530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Hefei, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--To shape the agricultural structure for further developing a diversified economy, it is necessary to eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking. This was the view expressed to this reporter recently by delegates to the Anhui provincial conference on diversified economy.

The delegates said: This kind of pernicious influence remains quite serious for some comrades. Since the third plenary session, Anhui Province has initially readjusted the irrational structure within agriculture, which emphasized developing grain solely, and has made preliminary results in this endeavor. Last year cotton, tobacco, tea and silk cocoons output achieved a breakthrough under the diversified economy in a situation characterized by low output and stagnancy. Compared to the previous year, total cotton output increased by 24.6 percent; total tobacco output, 12.9 percent; total tea output, 6.8 percent; total silk cocoon output, 23.7 percent. This increase in production and income from a diversified economy has minimized losses in agricultural production, set people's minds at ease and made the market prosperous, even though rural areas throughout the province were hit by serious natural disasters. In spite of this, some people still blamed last year's poor grain output, which was due to natural disasters, on excessive readjustment and on the diversified economy which they claimed had pushed against grain production. They are thinking of following the old way again, ways that have proved impractical in the past.

The delegates said: The diversified economy should be developed in a big way. Anhui Province possesses plains, hills and mountainous areas, rivers, lakes, ravines, ponds, a warm climate, abundant rainfall and rich natural resources. All these unique conditions for developing a diversified economy have not yet been fully utilized. The problem of excessive readjustment therefore is nonexistent. Take economic crops for example, total cotton output has not yet reached a peak level. This shows that now is the time for us to restore and develop the diversified economy. The potentials are tremendous. The delegates said: To develop the diversified economy it is necessary to implement the party's policies and to put the enthusiasm of the collectives and commune members into full play.

A responsible comrade of the Anhui Provincial Agricultural Commission attending the conference told this reporter: Various localities throughout Anhui Province will adopt effective measures, implement various economic policies, set up and perfect responsibility systems for developing the diversified economy and fully utilize the natural resources in various localities through the province this year to bring about an upward trend in the diversified economy and to boost fishery, cotton, tea, silk cocoon and tobacco production as quickly as possible.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW161409 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Military District party committee recently called a discussion meeting of prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries and first political commissars of military subdistricts, garrison districts and municipal people's armed forces departments. The meeting studied the measures to be taken to implement the readjustment policy in militia building and to further strengthen leadership over militia work.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and concurrently first political commissar of the provincial military district; Wang Jingkun, commander of the provincial military district; and Luo Qingtao, political commissar of the provincial military district, were present and spoke at the meeting.

Comrades attending the meeting seriously studied the important instruction of the party Central Committee on militia work.

They held that party committees and governments at all levels should include militia work in their agenda, pay attention to militia work during the period of readjustment as a task of major importance, go deep into the grassroots units for investigation and study to solve new problems arising from militia work, summarize new experiences and carry through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

In his speech Comrade Xu Jiatun noted the need to promote political education among militiamen by carrying out in-depth education in the need to display patriotism and uphold the four basic principles. The purpose is to make the broad masses of militiamen firmly believe in the superiority of the socialist system and in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Since Jiangsu is in a very important strategic position as an outpost on the coastal defense line, we must further strengthen army-government unity and army-people unity in order to make concerted efforts with one heart and one mind to become well prepared against the war of aggression.

JIANG WEIQING SURVEYS JIANGXI FLOOD SITUATION

OW170616 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to station reporter (Dong Chengbiao), fighting in unity against floods, the broad masses of army-men and people along the rivers have won initial victories over surging floods that appeared during the first 10 days of April. Heavy rainfall, fast-rising flood waters and fierce flood crests, rare sights since the founding of new China, were reported in our province during the high-water season. Heavy torrential rains were reported in Gennan and Ganzhong areas from 1 to 8 April. The rainfall in a dozen counties in those 8 days exceeded the normal yearly rainfall for the month of April and made the Gan, Fu and Xin Rivers swollen.

Party organs and people's governments at all levels throughout the province, deeply concerned about the threatening floods, have taken emergency measures. Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, personally surveyed the flood situation and gave instructions that dikes and reservoirs along the rivers be guarded to insure safety. Vice Governor Zhang Guorhen also inspected the (Fansheng) embankment in Nanchang County and watched antiflood and rescue work there. In the meantime the provincial water conservancy department organized 20 engineers from different sections, offices and bureaus into work groups to guide antiflood and rescue work in Jian, Yuchun, Shangrao and Jiujiang.

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE PRESIDUM HOLDS MEETING

OW151624 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The presidium of the Third Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held its third enlarged meeting on the afternoon of 15 April. At the meeting the presidium heard and discussed a report on the group deliberation over the namelist of candidates for additional Standing Committee members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and on the draft procedures for electing the additional Standing Committee members.

The presidium also heard and discussed a draft report submitted by the motions committee on the results of its examination of motions and a report on the results of group discussions of the draft resolutions of the Third Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC committee.

After repeated deliberation, the meeting unanimously approved the motion that the reports discussed by the presidium be submitted to the plenary session of the municipal CPPCC Committee for examination and approval.

The presidium meeting was jointly presided over by (Xu Wensi) and Tang Junyuan.

REASONS FOR HUNAN STEEL PLANT'S CLOSURE EXAMINED

OW161331 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A letter to the HUNAN RIBAO carried by the paper [date not given] said that we should never forget the lesson drawn from the confusion arising from the abrupt closure of the Changde municipal steel plant.

The closing of the Changde municipal steel plant was announced on 7 January 1981, the letter said. Due to the failure of departments concerned in carrying out meticulous work in advance, the closing of the plant not only created ideological confusion among its workers and staff members but gave rise to a series of beatings, smash and grab and stealing cases. According to statistics four cases of theft have occurred in the past 2 months or so since the plant stopped production. Supplies stolen from the steel plant are estimated to be worth more than 1,600 yuan, including motor vehicle tires, fatigue clothing, leather and rubber shoes, cotton-padded blankets and bed sheets. In addition, several dun of round steel rods were stolen, many panes of glass were taken from the doors and windows in the plant buildings and some windowpanes and ceilings were smashed or torn down. Not even one window in the four dormitories remained intact. Some workers who should have been transferred to other places refused to leave and others left only after they had their transfer stalled for a long time.

The caretakers of the plant, while trying to stop stealing, were beaten on several occasions by those who came to steal plant property; they asked the authorities to transfer them to other places as soon as possible. All this has not only created a tremendous loss of state property but also adversely affected social stability.

Why did this state of confusion take place after the Changde municipal steel plant was ordered to close? There are several reasons:

1. The leaders of the plant were in disagreement. Some wanted to close the plant and some did not, while a number of others called for running the plant for several more months.
2. After a decision to close the plant was made, problems that might arise from it were underestimated and undue emphasis was given to the belief that the sooner the plant was closed the better.
3. No competent persons exercised leadership over the task of closing the plant.
4. There were no concrete plans for upkeep of the workshops, equipment, products, supplies and other assets of the plant before they could be handed over to the proper authorities. Neither was there any discipline that could restrain anyone from doing mischief.

The letter said: It is a profound lesson, a lesson which is drawn from the confusion created at the Changde municipal steel plant when it was abruptly closed. It is a lesson from which all localities should learn in earnest.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SPORTS AWARD--On the morning of 26 March, the Guangdong Provincial Physical Culture Committee held an awards presentation ceremony in Guangzhou Municipality. Attending the ceremony were Liu Tianfu, Yang Yingbin, Huang Jingbo, and Ye Xuanping, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government; Luo Peiyuan, responsible person of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Huang Zhong, responsible person of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and other responsible comrades in Guangzhou. Some 20 outstanding athletes received awards at the ceremony. Liu Tianfu, provincial governor; Huang Jingbo, vice provincial governor; and Huang Zhong, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, spoke at the ceremony. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Mar 81 HK]

CHONGQING MEETING URGES INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT

HK170214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee and government held a municipal conference on industry and communications from 8 to 11 April in order to better implement the principle of further readjusting the national economy and rapidly promoting industrial production. The participants summarized the experiences and lessons of the decline in output during the first quarter and arranged the production tasks for the second quarter. Through study and discussion, they promoted their revolutionary enthusiasm, overcame passive and lax feelings, and pledged to take readjustment as the central task on returning to their units and do everything possible to boost production there.

The meeting was attended by principal responsible comrades of the municipal organs, companies, districts and counties and principal party and government persons from factories, mines and other enterprises at and above county and regimental level.

The conference held: The most important thing in promoting production in the second quarter and over the whole year is to take readjustment as the central task and do well in implementing the party's policies. The conference stressed: At present we must continue to criticize leftist ideology. We must also distinguish between correct and leftist things. We must not regard production plans that could be achieved if the effort is made as "high targets and high speed" and even criticize them as leftist without working to fulfill them. As far as Chongqing Municipality is concerned, centering work on readjustment does not mean halting projects but rather promoting industrial production and increasing output of goods for the markets, especially consumer goods. We must correctly understand the relationship between readjustment and reform. We must actively carry out all reforms that benefit readjustment and cannot come to a halt in this respect.

Lu Dadong, Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee second secretary and governor, spoke at the conference. Vice Governor Liu Haiquan conveyed the spirit of the national conference on workers' education. Yu Hanqing, Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee second secretary and mayor, delivered a mobilization report on doing a good job in production in the second quarter and over the whole year. Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Ding Changhe delivered a summation.

YUNNAN STANDING COMMITTEE HAILS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

HK170159 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Summary] The participants in the Seventh Session of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee have been studying and discussing the reports on the province's national economic plan, readjustment tasks and budgetary matters. They unanimously hailed the current good economic situation in the province.

Many of the participants said: "Yunnan has reaped an all-round bumper harvest. Last year the province reaped 17.31 billion jin of grain, the highest since liberation. Industrial crops also showed relatively great production increases. A bumper harvest of spring-ripening crops is also in sight. They pointed out: The basic reason for the good rural situation was that the province has implemented the two central documents on agriculture.

Comrades engaged in industrial work pointed out: The province has achieved a steady increase in industrial production and economic results have also improved to some extent. In particular, output of daily necessities has increased. Light industrial output again exceeded that of heavy industry in the first quarter of this year.

The participants held: "These two reports express the guiding principles of the Central Committee and State Council on readjusting the national economy. From the angle of planning and budget, they correspond to the actual situation in the province. This shows that the provincial People's Government has great resolve for carrying out tasks on readjustment throughout the province."

They stressed: "We must correct leftist errors in economic work. We cannot again have people getting overheated and pursuing high plans and targets. In previous years duplicate factories were built due to blindness in development. As a result the production capacity of some sectors exceeded requirements. Products piled up, losses were caused to the state and people. We must absorb these lessons very well."

KUNMING PLA LEADER HITS LEFTIST IDEOLOGY

HK160828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Report: "Liu Zhijian Stresses in a Speech at the Kunming PLA Political Work Conference: Getting a Clear Picture of 'Leftist' Ideology Is an Issue Bound Up With the Overall Situation"]

[Text] Kunming PLA units First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian recently stressed in a speech at a political work conference of the units that in eliminating leftist ideology it is necessary to implement the principle of linking theory with reality and to combine study of the central documents with carrying out social investigations; to combine spontaneous self-criticism with going among the masses to listen to their views; and to link ideological awareness with work performance. In this way one can better break through the bindings of the "two whatevers," overcome blindness, and correctly handle and execute the party's line, principles and policies.

Comrade Liu Zhijian said: We must realize that "leftist" ideology and errors are issues bound up with the overall situation and that the manifestations of "leftist" ideology in every aspect have become the framework and habitual force for certain comrades in handling issues; these manifestations have become the main ideological obstacle to correctly comprehending and carrying out the party's line, principles and policies. Actually, the stubbornness of this type of "leftist" influence causes great blindness. For instance, some comrades still show interest in the revolutionary phraseology and slogans of leftist adventurism, and "feel depressed" as soon as they hear about carrying out economic readjustment in a truth-seeking way; some are still accustomed to "complete unanimity of public opinion," and when they hear a sound, they negate the lively political situation by citing the phenomena of neglect of political work or the appearance of some erroneous sayings, unhealthy literature, art works and so on for a certain time in certain places; they also lack a scientific understanding of the leader and his thought and cannot completely discard the idea of "spirit can do everything," formalism and sham, great empty talk in political work in the units. This resembles a person who is accustomed to using his left hand to hold the chopsticks from an early age; now that they are being corrected, they cannot become accustomed to it.

Comrade Liu Zhijian pointed out: There are many reasons for the formation of these "leftist" habits, but the fundamental one is getting divorced from our party's line of seeking truth from facts. Since the third plenary session the essence of the guiding ideology has been a correction of "leftist" guiding ideology and a revival and carrying forward of the party's tradition of linking theory with reality and seeking truth from facts. We must grasp this fundamental issue in studying the central documents and eliminate "leftist" influence.

Comrade Liu Zhijian emphasized that eliminating "leftist" ideology must be done on the basis of restudying the series of central documents since the third plenary session and truly appreciating their spiritual essence.

Second, the leading cadres at all levels must start with themselves, get a clear idea of the main manifestations of and harm done by "leftist" things, and summarize the experiences and lessons. Third, it is also necessary to carry out social investigation and ask society for advice.

Comrade Liu Zhijian pointed out in conclusion: While laying stress on eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology, it is also necessary to pay attention to correcting other erroneous ideas. At present some people indeed doubt the four basic principles; they have lost confidence in socialism and go in for liberalization and anarchism to the extent that they have lost national integrity. We cannot let these problems take their own course. Every unit and individual must base work on reality, and avoid sticking to rigid frameworks.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING--The Sichuan provincial conference of directors of autonomous prefectural public health bureaus held from 19 to 25 March pointed out that the central task of the current public health work is to strengthen public health construction in the period of readjusting the national economy. The participants revealed that due to the leftist influence public health accounted for a very small proportion in the national economy and the development was very slow, which was not in line with the four modernizations and the needs of the people's daily life. It is therefore necessary to proceed from the practical situation, base ourselves on the existing foundation and put our main efforts on readjustment, rectification and augmentation of the existing medical organs, and the strengthening of our capabilities for preventing and curing diseases. This year's readjustment work must stabilize the basic-level public health network in the countryside, improve public health services and strengthen economic management. While readjusting the internal structure of public health, it is necessary to implement the principle of taking prevention as the main issue and deepen the movement of patriotic public health work. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81 HK]

SICHUAN ENROLLMENT CONFERENCE--The 1981 Sichuan conference on student enrollment was recently held in Chengdu. The participants studied and made plans on student enrollment for universities and institutes of higher learning throughout the province this year. Some 18,000 students are expected to enroll in the universities this year, a slight increase over last year. Schools are not allowed to enroll more students than their plans call for. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 81 HK]

XIZANG PLA UNITS--Lhasa, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--PLA units stationed in Xizang have vigorously helped Xizang people develop production in order to achieve prosperity. Last year they supported various localities with 230,000 workdays to help them develop industrial and agricultural production; dispatched trucks to help transport 19,000 dun of materials and sent personnel to help peasants harvest crops on 24,800 mu; repair 2,480 farm tools, machines, irrigation canals and ditches; deliver fertilizer and treat sick livestock in rural areas. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0043 GMT 5 Apr 81 OW]

YUNNAN POLICE RALLY--On 26 March, the Yunnan provincial people's armed border police units held an oath-taking rally to welcome the new recruits. The participants pledged to carry forward the fine traditions of the people's army and public security organs, wholeheartedly serve the people, be loyal to the party, the people and the motherland, and become qualified armed people's policemen. Meng Qi, Yunnan vice provincial governor and first political commissar of the units, made a speech urging the participants to study the relevant writings of Comrades Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai. Other participants also spoke at the rally. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 81 HK]

YULIN MEETING ANALYZES RURAL DISTRIBUTION

HK160618 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A provincial conference to summarize and analyze rural distribution work in 1980, recently held in Yulin, analyzed the actual state of the 1980 distribution. The meeting held: Since the province paid attention to eliminating the influence of leftist ideology and implemented the party's rural economic policies, the impact of the natural disasters has lightened greatly, and in most places conditions are not disastrous despite the natural disasters; the economy is lively and the markets prosperous.

According to an investigation conducted on 93 production teams of 12 main county brigades hit by serious natural disasters, on average output per team declined by 15,857 jin on teams that had instituted the responsibility system of dividing the teams into work groups for fieldwork and linking remuneration to output, while production fell by an average 46,680 jin on teams that had not instituted this system.

In counties such as Lantian, Lintong, Tongguan and Dali, where diversification has developed relatively fast, income from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries increased over 1979 even though agricultural output fell because of natural disasters.

There has been great development in peasants' domestic sideline occupations and total peasant incomes have not fallen much. According to an investigation in Ankang County, total income from peasants' domestic sideline occupations rose by over 4 million yuan over the 1979 figure, an average of about 6 yuan per person. Investigations conducted in 13 typical brigades in different regions throughout the province showed that average income from peasants' domestic sideline occupations rose from 26.71 yuan in 1979 to 32.79 yuan.

The participants attending the meeting held: The main problem currently is that leftist ideology is hindering agricultural development. Hence, the central task facing us is to seriously study the central work conference documents, clear away the influence of leftist ideology and further strengthen and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems.

SHAANXI PLA REGIMENT ELIMINATES LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK160638 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The CCP Committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Shaanxi has seriously eliminated the influence of leftist ideology in close connection with the reality of thinking and work. In the course of studying the central work conference documents, the committee members spontaneously eliminated the influence of leftist ideology in five aspects: 1) They checked on whether they had completely gotten rid of the ideological yoke of the "two whatevers" and upheld the dialectical materialist viewpoint of seeking truth from facts; 2) they checked on whether they genuinely followed the line stipulated by the central committee in politics, and on whether they harbored any egoism, anarchism, or notions of going their own way; 3) they checked on their view of the current situation and on whether they had jumped out of the circle of leftism in looking at the situation and discussing issues; 4) they checked on their sense of organization and discipline and on whether they spontaneously boycotted words and deeds that violated the four basic principles; 5) they checked on their attitude toward carrying out the readjustment principle in the economy and on whether they bore the overall situation in mind or went in for nitpicking.

While eliminating leftist influence, the party committee members opened their minds, freely aired their views and conducted self-criticism in connection with the reality of their own thinking and work.

They also dug up the ideological roots of the long influence of leftist thinking and their failure to properly remold their feudal and small producer ideology and to do enough study of basic Marxist theory. They thus enhanced spontaneity to carry out the party's line, principles and policies.

SHAANXI MEETING ON TASK OF BROADCAST PROPAGANDA

HK150307 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial Broadcasting Bureau recently held a conference on broadcast propaganda, which stressed that the current main task in this work is to resolutely implement the central instructions on propaganda work, eliminate leftist ideology, and better propagate the party's line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session to insure further economic readjustment and political stability. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhang Ze and leaders of the provincial propaganda department spoke at the conference.

The conference held: The province has done a lot of work in broadcast propaganda since the third plenary session. This work has played an important role in emancipating people's minds and turning chaos to order. "However there are also a number of problems and shortcomings. The main one is that our propaganda on the four basic principles has not been regular and effective enough. Propaganda on certain policies has been rather one sided. Propaganda has lacked strong ideological sense. Certain reports have not squared with the facts." The participants pledged to improve this situation.

The conference pointed out: The country broadcasting stations hold important positions in the party's ideological and political work. The province's rural wired broadcasting system now reaches over 80 percent of peasant households and has become indispensable in the life of the rural masses.

The conference held: "Broadcasting work must resolutely implement the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session, accept and obey party leadership, and follow the party's propaganda principles. Broadcast propaganda must be based on the interests of party and people. We must pay attention to social propaganda. Broadcasting must benefit stability and unity, encourage the people to build the four modernizations, help to preserve the party's prestige and to conduct education for youths and juveniles. Broadcast propaganda must uphold the principles of concentrating on positive example and commendation."

The meeting called on personnel engaged in broadcasting to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and correctly understand the party's principles and policies.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG WHEAT PRODUCTION--A discussion meeting on technology to increase winter wheat output in north Xinjiang was recently held in Urumqi. The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Xinjiang Agronomy Society and the Xinjiang Agrotechnical Institute. On 20 March, Tomur Dawamat and Li Jiayu, secretaries of the regional party committee, spoke at the meeting stressing the importance of winter wheat to Xinjiang's grain output and calling for efforts to strengthen winter wheatfield management and increase yield per unit area. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Mar 81 OW]

XINJIANG DROUGHT RELIEF--Urumqi, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Rain and snow fell continuously in the past 2 days in northern Xinjiang, thus relieving the drought there to some extent. Various areas in northern Xinjiang have been affected by drought since the beginning of last winter due to scanty rainfall. As a result drinking water for livestock in many pastures has been short. The rain and snow of the past 2 days will certainly alleviate the difficulties caused by the dry spell. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 23 Mar 81 OW]

SPORTS VICE MINISTER VIEWS TAIWAN'S NEW STATUS

OW161900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Rong Gaotang, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said here today that China is willing to participate in international tournaments together with Taiwan and will welcome Taiwanese sportsmen to take part in sports meets on the mainland. Rong Gaotang made the statement at a press conference on China's development in physical education and sports for Chinese and foreign correspondents. The press conference has sponsored by the All-China Journalists Association.

"In accordance with the November 1979 resolution of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board at Nagoya, the Olympic committee located in Taiwan must change its original name, flag, anthem and emblem. The Taiwan side has now agreed to change its name to 'the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee' and its flag and emblem," Rong Gaotang said. He welcomed this change. As a result, sportsmen on the mainland and in Taiwan now may participate in international tournaments together.

Rong Gaotang said that through extensive international competitions and sports exchanges China works for the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and people of various countries. We reiterated that China would still continue to pursue the principle of "friendship first, competition second" in international tournaments.

AFP Report

OW161231 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (AFP)--Taiwan's participation in international sporting competitions alongside the People's Republic will be a "good thing" for the eventual reunification of China, Deputy Sports Minister Rong Gaotang said today. He told a press conference here that he was satisfied with the changes Taiwan had accepted in compliance with a demand by Beijing, members of the International Olympic Committee since November 1979, that Taiwan abandon its anthem and the nationalist flag in Olympic competition. The newly baptised Chinese Olympic Committee of Taipei (Taiwan) recently announced it would compete alongside China in the Olympic movement.

Rong reiterated Beijing's invitation to Taiwanese sports teams to compete in China and regretted that bilateral talks had not yet been organized. Rong said China would soon draw up a 10-year sports development and training plan to increase its standards which he acknowledged were, with a few exceptions, generally low. The government sports purse was increased to the equivalent of \$198 million U.S. last year. Added to this sum are the sports budgets of the provincial and local administrations, the army, trade unions and other organisations.

He denied that the Chinese sports slogan--friendship first, competition afterwards--was about to be scrapped but stressed that Chinese sports teams were in fact encouraged "to give their maximum" in competition, contrary to the state of affairs before the death of late Chairman Mao Zedong.

He acknowledged that there was still strong opposition in China to boxing, a sport that used to be considered "bourgeois." But he said there was nothing to stop amateur boxing in China and that the all-time great heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali was always welcome in the People's Republic. During a 1979 visit to Beijing, Ali was asked by Chinese authorities to help train boxers in China.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED BY LUXEMBOURG JOURNALIST

OW170551 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 Apr 81 p 8

["Text" of Premier Sun Yun-hsuan's "recent" interview with J. Pauly, program director of Luxembourg Television Company]

[Text] Taipei, 11 Apr (CNA)--Q. After decades of cooperation between your country and the U.S. and Japan, don't you see a tendency for closer relations with European countries and especially EEC countries? How do you see this evolution in a not too favorable political environment?

A. EEC is the world's largest economic community, and the Republic of China has worked hard to improve relations with it. This effort can be considered as beneficial to both sides. Although most of the West European countries do not maintain formal diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, many of them are aware of our continuing economic prosperity and excellent trade potential. In recent years, several members of EEC have established trade offices and commercial banks in Taiwan. I am confident that this trend will continue and I am of the opinion that closer commercial ties could be achieved if there were a better political environment.

Q. What do you think about the evolution of relations between ROC and the Chinese Communist regime? What is your opinion about the future political and economic evolution in mainland China?

A. From its establishment, the Republic of China has sought to assure a free and democratic life for all of the Chinese people. But for the past 30 years and longer, the Chinese Communists have tried to impose a non-Chinese political system of totalitarianism on our people on the mainland. Reconciliation of these two diametrically opposed ideologies and political systems is impossible. The unceasing power struggle, economic confusion and impasse encountered in the "four-modernizations" program in mainland China have shown once again that communism is not good for China. I am convinced that our compatriots in mainland China will repudiate communism in the end.

Q. Politically speaking the Republic of China considers the communist regime on mainland China as the archenemy. But it is generally believed that your country has kept rather close if not important ties via Hong Kong and Macao to mainland China. Could you comment on this question.

A. We will never compromise or enter into any contact with the Chinese Communists. If some Taiwan products were sold to mainland China by a third party, that is entirely beyond our control. This is not a close economic relationship at all.

Q. Since derecognition by the U.S. and most important nations around the world, the Republic of China no longer exists diplomatically speaking. How has the Republic of China survived this shock and how far has it affected the nation economically and militarily?

A. The survival of any country depends on its own endeavors. In the last few years, the Republic of China has suffered several adversities in the international scene, but we have been able to pull through this crisis through determination and hard work. At present the ROC is as strong, as prosperous, and as stable as ever. We still maintain formal diplomatic relations with 22 countries. Our economic growth rate has always been higher than that of the Chinese Communists. The total volume of foreign trade, in spite of our small population, is considerably higher than that of mainland China. From the strategic point of view, we are an important link in the defense chain of the Pacific. A strong, stable and prosperous Republic of China is a great asset to the free world.

Q. You stated in interviews in the past that the ROC intends to stay in the so-called democratic camp. Do you feel such a thing as a Western style democracy can be installed in your country?

A. I do not believe that varying standards can be applied to democracy. The political system of the Republic of China is based on Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people. In spirit, this does not differ from the democracy of Western Europe. Of course, the systems and the practice of democracy cannot be precisely identical because of national differences in history, culture and social back-ground.

Q. Did you ever feel that the U.S. and Japanese presence, economically speaking, was too heavy as compared to your European partners? What should be done about this?

A. Due to geographic and historical reasons, the economy of the Republic of China has been close to the United States and Japan. But during recent years, my government has made the decision to diversity our economic relations with as many countries as possible, especially with European countries. Both government and private sectors have been working closer together to promote our trade.

Economic relations with many European countries have good results. It is my sincere hope that the European countries will get more interested in the economic activities and trade potential of the ROC and will reciprocate measures in promoting the relations between the European countries and mine. I am quite confident that with the joint efforts of Europe and my country, the future of economic relations, trade, and cultural ties between our countries will continue to improve and be strengthened.

Q. You stress the importance of close economic ties between your country and Europe, but there has been a strike going on. In November, 1980, all textile workers in the European countries of the EEC went on strike in order to protest the cheap imports from your country. Would you comment on this, sir?

A. Well, in the years to come we are going to buy a lot of more sophisticated products from Europe. In order to pay for these highpriced imports, we must sell something in order to earn foreign exchange. As you know, we are buying airbuses from France. It will take a lot of shirts to pay for an airbus. At present we have a trade balance in our favor, but our efforts are aimed at buying more from Europe. That is our policy. I still hope that we all maintain the principle of free trade which will be beneficial to all.

PRESIDENT GREET'S REAGAN ON SPACE SHUTTLE SUCCESS

OW151537 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 15 Apr (AFP)--Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo today cabled his congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the successful space shuttle flight, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight. The message read:

"On behalf of all my countrymen and myself, I would like to extend to you and, through you, to those brave people who are involved in the space shuttle flight, Columbia, our warmest and heartiest congratulations.

"The magnificent achievement of the space shuttle project has demonstrated not only the technological superiority of the United States in the space field but also the courage, creativity and determination of the American people.

"Your brilliant performance deserves the admiration of the whole world. We would like to join you in celebrating this epoch-making event and wish you every success in all your endeavors in the future."

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